The Outlook

MAY 9, 1923

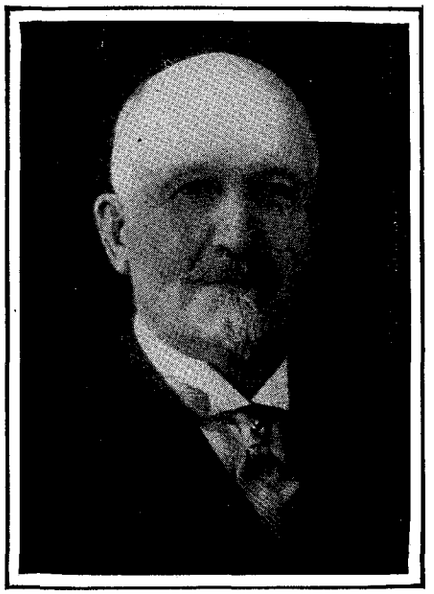
THE RISE OF CANADIAN FARMERS TO POLITICAL POWER

THE rise of the farmer to political power has been one of the most remarkable features of recent Canadian history. Four out of the nine provinces have farmer Premiers and farmer Governments. At the last Dominion election sixty-four farmers were elected to the federal House of Commons out of a total membership of 235.

The movement for recognition began with a meeting of eleven farmers at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in 1901. They organized to fight the elevator combine that charged farmers excessive dockage, short-weighted them, and depressed grain prices. Mr. W. R. Motherwell, who presided at that first meeting of farmers, is to-day Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The farmers formed the Territorial Grain Growers Association, composed of Saskatchewan farmers, and elected Mr. Motherwell President. The movement rallied thousands of enthusiasts. Manitoba grain growers in 1903 formed the Manitoba Grain Growers Association and joined forces with the Saskatchewan organization.

The farmers realized they must learn all about grain marketing if they were to succeed in their fight. They organized the Grain Growers Company in 1906, bought a membership on the Winnipeg Exchange, and opened an office in Winnipeg. They marketed only five per cent of the grain crop of western Canada in 1907. Last year they marketed thirty-three per cent. They began the fight for Government-owned country elevators in 1907, and won it in 1911, when, with the aid of the provincial Government, the Saskatchewan farmers let contracts for the construction of forty elevators. Now they own great terminal elevators on Lake Superior. The great organizations in which the Canadian farmers are now united are the United Grain Growers, an amalgamation of Manitoba and Alberta farmers; the United Grain Growers Company, Ltd.; the Saskatchewan Grain Growers; and the United Farmers of Ontario. They form the greatest co-operative association in the world, and their organization deals in every commodity essential to farm economy.

The rise to political power has been recent. Ontario was the first province to return a farmer Government, electing Ernest Drury, head of the United Farmers of Ontario, as Premier in 1920.



THE HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL

Alberta followed in 1921 with a farmer Government headed by Herbert Greenfield, President of the United Farmers of Alberta. Manitoba and Saskatchewan fell in line with the other two in 1922, the former electing John Bracken as Premier and the latter Charles A. Dunning.

William R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has been the leader in the farmers' fight for recognition. He stands behind the movement body and soul. He has been a farmer all his life. He homesteaded in Saskatchewan in 1882. He used oxen on his farm the first ten years, and for more than five years did not own a binder. His original home was a log cabin, and it served the purpose for the first fifteen years. "One thing," said Mr. Motherwell recently, "stands out significantly in the story of the movement that has given the farmer a new position in the political and economic life of the nation. That is the steadfast help given continually by the Canadian Government. By just laws, direct financial aid, agricultural colleges, and campaigns of education the Government has helped the farmer to help himself."

NOT A PROMISING PROSPECT FOR AMERICAN FARMERS

A BLUE tinge pervades the agricultural outlook report given out by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was prepared by a committee made up of economists and statisticians, not from the Department itself, but from leading business, educational, and research institutions. The purpose of it is to furnish a basis on which farmers may intelligently readjust their production programme.

Foreign demand for American farm products will not be as heavy in 1923 as it was in 1922, says the report. The piling up of government debts on the Continent of Europe, the disorganized condition of exchange and currency, the uncertain situation of business, and industrial stagnation in the Ruhr combine to indicate that Europe will not be able to buy as heavily in the United States as last year. Some favorable factors, however, are pointed out. The United States has been buying more liberally in South America, Asia, Africa, and Australia, enabling those countries to spend more money in Europe, a part of which, the Committee thinks, will come to the United States in exchange for foodstuffs.

The Committee points out, however, that the only possibility of an important increase in purchasing power lies in the ability of Europe to expand its manufactured exports. This leads the Committee to state that it is of vital interest to the United States to give all the aid it can to settlement of the reparations and other European problems.

The picture of domestic demand is somewhat brighter than the other, but a large element of doubt is suggested. So long as the present prosperous condition of business continues, with full employment, domestic demand will be good. The Committee is not willing to predict, however, for a period longer than six to nine months in the future. A business slump at the end of that period, with a falling off in domestic demand, is intimated.

Farm production in the United States, the Committee thinks, will certainly be as large as last year, probably somewhat larger. This opinion is based largely on a survey recently completed by the Department of Agriculture of intended plantings throughout the country. Food production will increase also in a number of European countries; and American farm products, it is said, will certainly meet with as severe competition as they did last year, when it was impossible to sell them in Europe without great price reductions.

The report is bluest in its forecast where it touches wheat. The large

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exports of the past two years cannot be expected to continue. Eastern Europe is coming back as a wheat exporter and the countries of western Europe are trying to put their wheat production on a pre-war basis. This, as the Committee sees it, makes inevitable a reduction of our wheat exports. It is strongly intimated that American farmers would do well to reduce their wheat acreage.

The outlook for corn and hogs is pictured as hardly less gloomy. Decided depression of the price of hogs is looked for next fall and winter. A surplus of six million hogs and a quarter of a billion pounds of stored pork products must be absorbed.

Of all American crops, cotton apparently has the most favorable outlook. The carry-over on July 31 this year will be only 1,148,000 bales as compared with 2,832,000 last year, 6,534,000 in 1921, and 4,287,000 in 1920. World consumption of American cotton is increasing. An increase of twelve per cent in contemplated plantings this year is, apparently, not regarded as alarming.

The Committee believes that the United States is about to plant entirely too much tobacco. The planting survey indicates an acreage fifty-five per cent greater than the average for the five years before the war. War conditions, so far as they affected tobacco, are said to have ended, and the 1923 crop will face an inelastic demand.

The first impression of the report is that it is too gloomy. It must be remembered, however, that there were represented on the Committee such educational institutions as Harvard and Yale; such financial institutions as the National City Bank of New York; such research institutions as the National Bureau of Economic Research; such industrial concerns as Armour & Co.; such producers' organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation; three branches of the Federal Government—the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Not all of them are likely to have an undue quantity of indigo in their eyes at the same time.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON SHIPS

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down on April 30, is an interpretation of the Volstead Law as it relates to the sale and carrying of alcoholic beverages on the high seas or in American ports. In part it upholds the decision of Judge Hand, of the Federal Court in New York, by affirming the right of Congress to regulate under the Prohibition Act the use or carrying of liquor, whether by foreign or American ships, in American waters and American ports. On the other hand, it reverses the decision of Judge Hand which held that the act prohibited the serving of liquors on American vessels on the high seas. Put concretely, the Supreme Court holds that American vessels may under the act carry and serve liquor beyond the three-mile limit, but that neither American nor foreign vessels may bring or keep liquor within the three-mile limit whether it is sealed or not. The decision was read by Justice Van Devanter and was a majority opinion, with dissenting opinions by Justices Sutherland and McReynolds.

The decision of the Court does not affect the perfect right of Congress to change the provisions regarding the use and carrying of liquor at sea, if it sees fit; by amendment to the Volstead Act. The questions involved are not those of the constitutionality of the Amendment, but of the meaning and legal effect of these provisions of the Volstead Act involved in this question.

The decision defines broadly the meaning of the term "territory" in the act as "the regional areas—of land and adjacent waters—over which the United States claims and exercises dominion and control as a sovereign power." In other words, as the Court says, the field of jurisdiction as regards territory coincides exactly with that of the Eighteenth Amendment. The single exception is as regards the Panama Canal Zone, and that is because of a special clause in the act dealing with the transit of liquor on either foreign or domestic ships through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railway.

As to the contention that a merchant ship on the high seas is a part of the territory of the country whose flag she flies, the Supreme Court's decision says that this is "a figure of speech, a metaphor," and so far as it is true, it partakes more of "personal than of territorial sovereignty." As to the control of foreign ships in American ports or waters, the Supreme Court quotes the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall that "the jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessary, exclusive, and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself." Justice Sutherland dissents from this position as to foreign vessels, but unless the present majority decision is at some later time reversed, which is quite improbable, the definition and principles it propounds will hold good.

Interest has been shown as to the effect of this decision upon the vessels controlled by the United States Shipping Board. It will be remembered that the selling of liquor on these Government-owned vessels was discontinued by the Chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker, last October, on the direct order of President Harding. It would now legally become possible on the high seas, but Chairman Lasker intimates that no attempt will be made to exercise this privilege unless instructions from the President are issued. There is a prett general feeling that, without regard to legal technicalities, there is a certain moral and social impropriety in officers of the Government carrying on in Government-owned ships a practice which by the Constitution and National legislation is forbidden everywhere in the territory of the United States.

From the practical point of view, it is difficult to see how either foreign-owned or American-owned passenger ships can make any use of their legal privilege of selling liquor on the high seas. If they stock up with liquor in foreign ports, they must either sell it all before they reach our three-mile limit, or cast overboard what remains, or, as has been humorously suggested, "park" or "check" their surplus liquor in vessels waiting for that purpose just outside the three-mile limit.

THE DOCTORS HAVE A "DRIVE"

SINCE the war there have been so many concerted efforts to raise money for education and philanthropic organizations—efforts popularly known as "drives"—that The Outlook had about decided to give its readers and their pocketbooks a rest. Colleges, churches, hospitals; societies of political reform; societies for the relief of starving foreign children; societies for the enforcement of prohibition; societies for the abolition of prohibition; societies for the codification of law and simplification of criminal procedure; societies for rescuing the down-and-outers; societies for the preservation of parks and natural scenery; societies for the promotion of censorship; societies for the promotion of free speech and free printing; and other committees galore, have besought the public for contributions. So far as we recall, the doctors of New York, who as a body probably do more self-sacrificing and useful philanthropy than any other body of citizens, have asked for nothing until this spring. They have just concluded a "drive," not to the general public, but among their own colleagues, in behalf of the New York Academy of Medicine.

This institution deserves the appreciation and the support of the laity. It is seventy-six years old, and during that time has been maintained solely at the expense of its fellows or professional members. Its function is "the advancement of the science and art of medicine, the maintenance of a public medical library, and the promotion of public health." It attracts to its general meet-

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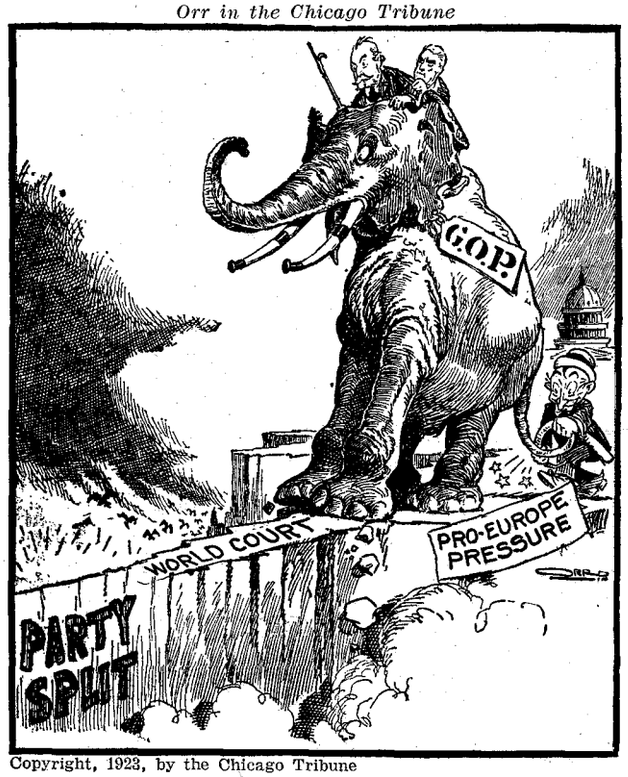
"SHALL THE ELEPHANT . . . CARRY IT THUS?"

(Troilus and Cressida, Act I, Scene 2)

Orr in the Chicago Tribune



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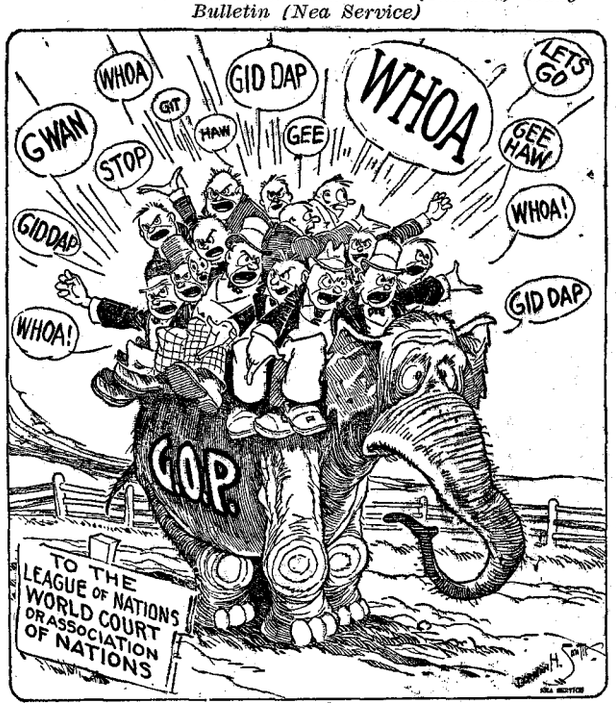
WHERE THE TRAIL LEADS

From Edna G. H. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD MAN DOWN

Dorman H. Smith in the Anderson (Indiana) Daily Bulletin (Nea Service)



GOING NOWHERE FAST

From Frank K. Baker, Anderson, Ind.

Darling in the New York Tribune

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THEY CAN GO AND "TELL" IF THEY WANT TO; MA KNOWS IT ALREADY AND ISN'T WORRYING A BIT

From Estelle H. Provost, Ossining, N. Y.

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ings eminent medical scientists from all over the world. It has just conducted a notable celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pasteur, the Frenchman to whose scientific research and profound human sympathy the world owes the saving of hundreds of thousands of lives.

The Academy of Medicine has a library of 260,000 volumes which is available to every one, layman or medical practitioner. It houses not only the meetings of its own members, but affords a place of meeting for sixty-six different organizations, representing all phases of public health and scientific physiology and therapeutics. It is housed now on Forty-third Street, just off of Fifth Avenue, but its work, and especially its library, has outgrown its present building. If it can immediately raise $250,000 to enable it to obtain a suitable site, the Carnegie Foundation has offered to erect a building for it of the most modern kind, to cost a million dollars. Its present library stacks can hold no more books, and its reading-rooms are already crowded. As these words are being written it is quite likely that the $250,000 has been raised. But if there are any grateful patients who read these lines, in any part of the world, who think that the capital city of the United States (we use the word "capital" in the European sense of the phrase) ought to have a center of medical activity which will correspond to the Chamber of Commerce, or the Bar Association, or the Engineering Building, or the Chemical Building, any subscriptions that they choose to make to this admirable purpose, even if they cannot write M.D. after their names, will doubtless be gratefully received by the Committee of Sixty. Of this Committee Dr. Royal Storrs Haynes is Chairman, and he may be addressed at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City. We are inclined to think that there are many laymen in this country who have themselves been helped by some devoted medical or surgical practitioner, or who have seen some beloved member of their families saved from suffering or death, who will be glad as a little testimony of their gratitude to help the doctors in their efforts to create, not a private club-house, but a real center for the discussion of the ever-present and ever-important questions of health and disease.

FREE STATE OR REPUBLIC?

THE more De Valera's somewhat cryptic proclamation is read between the lines, the more it seems to be simply a case of saying the same thing in a different way. It is not a "truce," as it has been called, for a truce is made by both combatants; it is not a surrender; it is a suspension of hostilities during which the Republican forces want to find out whether the Free State will forgive them and restore them to citizenship on their own terms. If news reports are true, the "Republican Army" is dwindling fast, and the only way to fan the flame of violence is to try to put the Free State into the position of appearing undemocratic.

This De Valera attempts to do by reviving his old sophistry about a referendum vote. It is evident that what he means is that all Southern Irishmen shall say by vote whether they prefer to have Southern Ireland a Republic or a Dominion. But that is not, and has not been, the question. The only feasible issue to-day is whether Irishmen prefer to have the liberty that Canada possesses or to be governed as before the Free State was established. This, the one possible question, has already been answered at the polls. Quite probably a vote in favor of a Republic might be had if England were willing to agree to separation or secession; but that she will not now do. De Valera's demand is really that the Free State should commit suicide and throw away all that has been gained in the way of representative government for Ireland.

On the other hand, if the insurgents are willing to stop their cruel guerrilla fighting and become good citizens, the way ought to be made as easy as possible for them so far as formal oaths of allegiance and penalties for past offenses are concerned. Peace and harmony are worth concessions.

FRIENDLY OVERTURES TO MEXICO

THE President has appointed two delegates to confer with representatives of Mexico in the hope that such a conference will result in finding a solution of past controversies and will propose a practical plan for restoring the ordinary diplomatic relations between the countries.

The difficulty has been partly because of Mexico's oversensitiveness as to diplomatic forms—she objected to our Government's insistence that the proposed treaty should include a pledge that Mexico should not attempt to abrogate concessions granted before the law of confiscation was passed, Mexico's view being that her own Supreme Court must be the judge of what the law meant and how it applied. Not long ago Secretary Hughes said distinctly: "It is an essential condition of international intercourse that international obligations shall be met and that there shall be no resort to confiscation and repudiation." To make our position even clearer, he added: "We are not insistent on the form of any particular assurance to American citizens against confiscation, but we desire in the light of the experience of recent years the substance of such protection."

Obregon and his best advisers are doubtless sincere in their assertion that they have no idea of making *ex post facto* confiscation of American concessions, but they balk at what they feel is the disgrace of a national promise not to be dishonest!

The American delegates who will attend the meeting at Mexico City have executive and diplomatic experience and both are of the administrative rather than the political type. Mr. Charles B. Warren has been our Ambassador to Japan and has represented this country before the Hague Tribunal and elsewhere; Mr. John Barton Payne has been Secretary of the Interior, Director-General of Railways, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and head of the American Red Cross. They go to Mexico in a tolerant spirit and with the avowed purpose of reaching a reasonable mutual understanding.

One of the indications of the gain of democratic ideas in Mexico is that the national budget just published was passed by the Mexican Congress, and not issued solely by executive order, as has been the case ever since Madero was assassinated. Moreover, it is notable for the stress laid on debt payment, on retrenchment in non-productive expenditure, and in liberal appropriations for public education—about fifteen per cent of the total expenditures. Obregon knows that in the primary education of the children is Mexico's best hope for the future; school conditions are still pitifully inadequate, but are slowly improving, and now the Government is providing money for traveling teachers to improve the rural schools, for agricultural instruction, for sending Mexican boys to study out of the country, for foreign teachers, and even for the breakfasts of school-children.

GERMANY'S SELF-IMPOSED DILEMMA

IT has been frequently said that Germany has been forced by circumstances into a vicious circle from which she can be rescued only by self-sacrifice on the part of the French and by intervention on the part of other nations. She cannot, it is argued, do anything to help herself because the demands upon her forced her to depreciate her own currency, drive her middle class into poverty, and paralyze every effort to produce the very wealth that is demanded.

Those who have been impressed by

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this picture of German helplessness would do well to read in the "Saturday Evening Post" of April 28 the article entitled "Why Germany Drowned Her Credit," by Garet Garrett.

Before the war it required four billion marks in currency to transact the business of Germany, Mr. Garrett quotes a well-known German as saying; but now, with two trillion marks in circulation, there is not enough money in Germany because the marks now in circulation are worth only two hundred million. Thus as money increases in Germany it has become less until it may be proved that there won't be any money at all.

"If you were the Government's financial genius," Mr. Garrett asks, "with full power, what would you do?"

"I should reason as follows," the German replied: "I must do nothing that will tend to concentrate the evidence of Germany's wealth in one place, as in a gold bank, or to make her economic achievement conspicuous."

In brief, the German confessed that inflation suited Germany's purposes because it concealed her assets.

Germany financed her war by borrowing, not by taxation, with the expectation that when she won the war she would make the vanquished pay her debts. Then the war was lost. She remained liable, not only to her debtors, but to those whom she had attacked. Should the Germans tax themselves to make good? On the contrary, Germany proceeded to print more currency—that is, more evidences of indebtedness to sell to her own people and to sell in foreign markets. The result is that every debtor in Germany has been getting rich and every creditor has been on the way to ruin. "The way to get rich in Germany" is, as Mr. Garrett points out, "to go into debt as madly as possible." That is precisely what the German industrialists like Stinnes and Thyssen and others, Stinnes leading, have been doing.

This whole process has been of great value to Germany in its policy of evasion. It has concealed the fact that the German people are not being taxed; for the taxpayer is the creditor, and as such has won, while the Government is the debtor, and as such has lost. The people, therefore, have remained solvent, except for the debtor class, while the Government has become bankrupt.

This deflation conceals the fact that reparations have not been paid out of Germany's own resources, but have been paid by the people of the United States, Holland, England, Scandinavia, South America, Japan, and wherever else people have bought the marks which have been exported by Germany.

Inflation has also concealed the fact that Germany has been able to pay by creating an illusion of ruin. German bankruptcy has not been a disaster; it has been a refuge. It has created the illusion that wealth has been destroyed, whereas it has simply been transferred from one class to another. It has taken wealth from the middle class and has transformed it into new industrial power. It has put German wealth and economic power into the hands of German industrial dynasts.

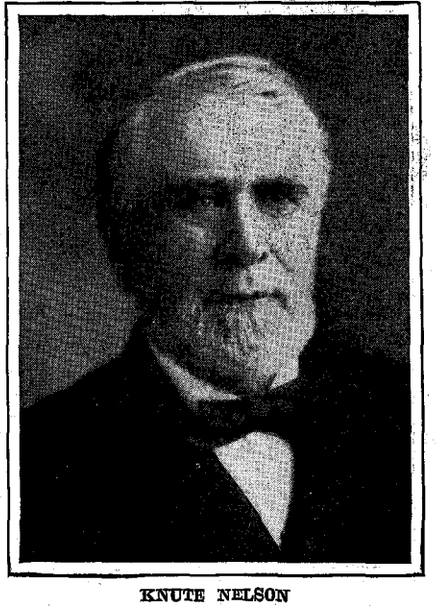
So, while Germany has been pleading ruin she has been building up her industry, erecting houses and industrial plants, and even building ships that are lying idle; for the natural process of all this has been to take wealth out of the hands of those who hold the symbols of it in the form of securities, and put it into the hands of those who can control industry.

Now the seat of all this industrial power, which is building up profits that are turned back into industry to build more profits, is in the Ruhr. And France knows that.

The German industrial dynasts have stripped and armed Germany for economic conquest and have accumulated resources in foreign countries beyond the reach of reparations—enough resources to finance a reparations settlement of fifty billion gold marks in an hour.

But in doing this the dynasts have overlooked one thing. They hoped to default under the Treaty, and therefore to get a revision. Instead of that they have got the French into the Ruhr.

As Mr. Garrett says in his article concerning these industrial dynasts of Germany: "In their own sphere of production and exchange they were sure and titanic. In the sphere of politics they were as men who look far and see not. It is the fatality of Germans to wreck their plans on imponderable political facts."



KNUTE NELSON

This is the situation as The Outlook has repeatedly described it. It has been stated in Mr. Garrett's article with remarkable lucidity. We are glad that that article is having wide circulation, for it ought to clarify many minds that are now confused by German propaganda.

There is no hope for the proper settlement of the economic situation in Europe until Germany's political plan and purpose can be changed to conform with the elementary principles of international honesty.

KNUTE NELSON

No better Americans have ever lived than some who have been born in foreign lands of foreign parents. It was of a foreign-born American that Theodore Roosevelt wrote, "If I were asked to name a fellow-man who came nearest to being the ideal American citizen, I should name Jacob Riis."

It is not birth that makes an American, but loyalty in mind, in thought and word and deed to that which America stands for.

Knute Nelson, who died on April 28, was one of those Americans who, born abroad, have not only been loyal to the United States, but have contributed greatly to America. It is not what a man professes, but what he does, that is to be counted in estimating his patriotism. Knute Nelson was a patriot not only by word but by deed. And he was all the more a patriot because he was independent in mind and conduct. He refused to be bound by party when, in his judgment, his party was wrong, and he was the better party man for that reason. He was fearless in what he said both in public and in private and fearless in his political course.

He came to this country when he was only six years old. In the first years in America he lived in Chicago. Later he with his widowed mother moved to Wisconsin, where he received his schooling. In the Civil War he served in various battles and was wounded. After the war he was admitted to the bar. Upon his marriage he moved to the State of Minnesota, and there, at Alexandria, he kept his home until his death.

His public life began with his election to the House of Representatives in 1883. Nine years later he was made Governor of Minnesota, and was re-elected, and in 1895 he resigned as Governor to become United States Senator and was re-elected regularly every six years thereafter.

At the time of his death at eighty years of age he was the oldest member of the Senate. To the end, however, he was vigorous and active. In manner he

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was simple, blunt, human. By his honesty and independence of any private consideration in his public life he grew in popularity. His career is an example of the fact that there is no political astuteness that can match itself against intelligent, honest, courageous, and able public service.

During the war Senator Nelson was one of the most vigorous upholders of the cause to which America committed itself. So free was his public service from partisanship that, though he was a stanch Republican, he was re-elected in 1918 with the support of both parties, having been heartily recommended for re-election by the then Democratic President, Mr. Wilson. He did not swerve from his course in order to seek political support either within or without his own party, and one reason why his independence never ruffled or antagonized others was that he never took a position of independence in an attitude of superiority or self-righteousness.

Senator Knute Nelson's career was one of the numerous examples of those who, coming to America, have not only been made by their adopted country, but have helped to make it.

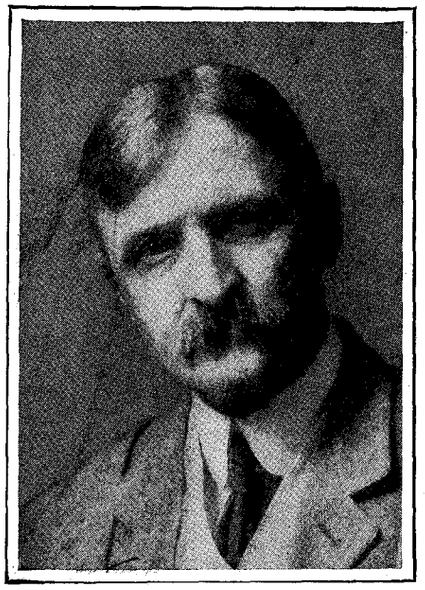
ARTHUR MEES

THE name of Arthur Mees is not generally known to the public—perhaps not even generally known to music lovers. And yet Mr. Mees, who died in New York on April 26 in his seventy-fourth year, had a wide influence in the development of the musical taste of this country.

When he was twenty years old, he attracted the attention of Theodore Thomas. Under the advice of that orchestral genius, Mr. Mees went abroad, and on his return became Mr. Thomas's assistant in various musical enterprises, notably the conducting of the Chicago Orchestra. Later he became conductor of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, of the St. Cecilia Society of Boston, and of various choral and orchestral festivals, such as the Albany and Worcester Festivals, and of the distinguished and in some respects unique musical gathering known as the Festival at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Mr. Mees was regarded by professional musicians as one of the foremost authorities on choirs and choral music, and he wrote a very well known book on that subject, which is included in the Music Lovers Library, published by the Messrs. Scribner. His death is a real loss to American musical education and the development of American good taste in music.

American life is sometimes accused of being materialistic, money loving, and meretricious. Doubtless there is this

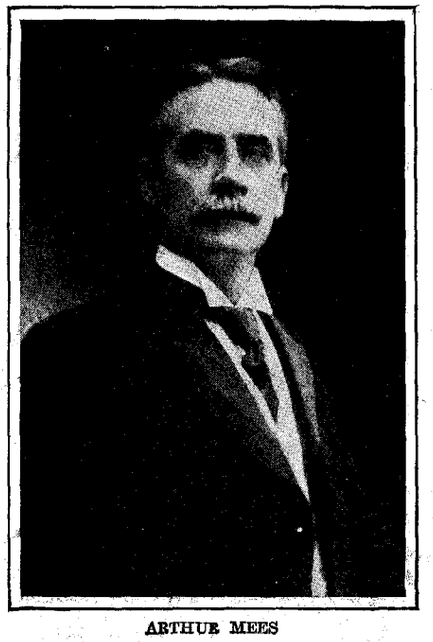


EMERSON HOUGH

side to American democracy, but there is also a finer and more idealistic side which has not always got into the public prints. The wide tributes to Mr. Mees by his colleagues and by those newspapers which have had some knowledge of his work reveal how strong a hold, wide an interest, and excellent a development the art of music has in the United States.

A TRUE ROMANCER OF THE WEST

EMERSON HOUGH, who died on April 30, described pioneer life as it truly was, just as he saw it in his early days in what were then frontier towns and later in his winter explorations on skis of the Yellowstone Park region—a journey that led to legislation protecting the remaining buffalo. He avoided and



ARTHUR MEES

despised the "yellow," sensational way of writing about the "wild West." It is a proof that his sound and sane accounts of pioneer and frontier life are also more interesting than cheap melodrama that his latest story, "The Covered Wagon," has achieved a notable success on the moving-picture film.

From the point of view of fiction, Mr Hough's most popular story was his "Mississippi Bubble." In that romance he succeeded admirably in combining the historic and picturesque flavor of old American life with a personal story of adventure and love. In none of his other novels did he strike just this captivating combination of the two elements. Probably his "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" and his "Story of the Cowboy" (which we believe was his earliest work) were the best of his tales from the historic point of view, while, next to "The Mississippi Bubble," "The Girl at the Halfway House" remains in memory as charming from the standpoint of story-telling pure and simple.

Emerson Hough's personality was gentle and friendly; his experiences in adventure and exploration did not take away the charm of his culture and literary taste. His patriotism was all the stronger in that it was not of the exclamatory kind. During the war he did good work as an officer in the Intelligence Service.

WE CORRECT A CONTEMPORARY

LAST week we briefly reported President Harding's notable and widely re-echoing speech in New York, at a luncheon of the Associated Press, on the World Court and the League of Nations. We refer to it again this week for the purpose of trying to keep the record straight.

The New York "Times," an excellent newspaper, a credit both to its proprietor and to the country, and an influential member of the Associated Press, gave an admirable account of President Harding's address in its news columns, but in a leading editorial misinterpreted the speech in a provoking and inexcusable fashion. The final paragraph of the "Times" editorial is as follows:

> Should he [Mr. Harding] be a candidate for the Presidency next year, it is not impossible that eminent Republicans will assure the voters that the way to get the United States into the League of Nations is to elect Mr. Harding President. They gave such an assurance in 1920. Mr. Harding did not say them nay, in fact, he took two of them into his Cabinet. If they and all other Republicans who devoutly believe in the League of Na-

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tions should stand fast in 1924, the President again will not say them nay.

The assertion by the "Times" that the "statement of the thirty-one," which was widely circulated in the fall of 1920, was an assurance by prominent Republicans "that the way to get the United States into *the* League of Nations is to elect Mr. Harding President," is absolutely contrary to the facts. It is not a piece of news "that's fit to print."

Some time ago the "Times" asserted editorially that Theodore Roosevelt, when President, never sent his famous cablegram "Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead." When The Outlook proved conclusively that he did send it and called the "Times" to account, the "Times" excused itself on the ground that it had got its information from the "Evening Post" and the New York "Sun." Possibly the "Times" got its misinformation about the "thirty-one" from the "Evening Post" and the New York "Sun," but if it had turned to its own columns, it would have found the facts. In the "Times" for Friday, October 15, 1920, in the sixth column of the first page, the "statement of the thirty-one" is printed in full. The list of signers is led by the name of the late Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, and contains the names of President Faunce, of Brown University; President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University; President Hibben, of Princeton University; Herbert Hoover; Charles Evans Hughes; President Hopkins, of Dartmouth College; President Lowell, of Harvard University; Elihu Root; Oscar S. Straus; and other men of like standing. The statement begins as follows:

> The undersigned, who desire that the United States shall do her full part in association with the other civilized nations to prevent war, have earnestly considered how we may contribute most effectively to that end by our votes in the coming election.
>
> The question between the candidates is not whether our country shall join in such an association. It is whether we shall join under an agreement containing the exact provisions negotiated by President Wilson at Paris, or under an agreement which omits or modifies some of those provisions that are very objectionable to great numbers of the American people.

The statement then continues that the Covenant of the League of Nations, as insisted upon by Mr. Wilson, especially Article X, is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. The document distinctly states that its signers advocated the election of Mr. Harding, not for the purpose of getting the United States into the League of Nations, but for the purpose of bringing about an association of nations based upon a World Court and International Law. "The contest," says the statement, "is not about the principle of a league of nations, but it is about the method of most effectively applying that principle to preserve the peace."

Perhaps the "Times" in making its rash statement had in mind the following paragraph from the statement of the thirty-one:

> The conditions of Europe make it essential that the stabilizing effect of the Treaty already made between the European Powers shall not be lost by them, and that the necessary changes be made by changing the terms of that Treaty rather than by beginning entirely anew.

To infer, as the "Times" seems to do, that this is a promise to the voters that the election of Mr. Harding would be the surest way of getting America into the League of Nations is wholly gratuitous. It is perfectly consistent with this statement to have advocated the amendment of the Treaty by leaving out the Covenant of the League of Nations altogether. It is also consistent with this statement to advocate such omissions from the Covenant, and such new additions, as to transform the League of Nations into an association of radically different character. To say, therefore, that the thirty-one urged that the way to get the United States into the League of Nations was to elect Mr. Harding President is without the slightest warrant.

Moreover, the thirty-one conclude their now historic statement by quoting from the speech of Mr. Harding's, made on August 28, 1920, as follows:

> I would take and combine all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations [the Court and the League].

It seems to us perfectly apparent that what was in Mr. Harding's mind was what he has recently expressed in his World Court speech, that he intended, if elected, to take steps for so radical a revision of the world association, known as the League of Nations, as virtually to create a new kind of association, and the thirty-one, in accepting this definition and promise on Mr. Harding's part, interpreted their own position as that of wishing to take up and consider the whole structure *de novo*.

The Outlook did not believe in 1920, nor does it believe now, that the United States will ever go into the League of Nations with Article X constituting, as Mr. Wilson declared it does, "the heart of the League."

Whether Mr. Harding has fulfilled his personal pledge and the pledge of the Republican platform to work for an association of nations whose object shall be to preserve the peace, is a matter of opinion. It is our opinion that he has faithfully, and with a rather remarkable degree of success, carried out his promise. The Washington Naval Conference, which was an association of nations, has probably done more to preserve the world peace than any of the acts, or all the acts put together, of the League of Nations, and we say this without any disrespect for the League, or without any diminution of our admiration for the spirit and efficiency with which its work has been conducted. If President Harding succeeds in his present task of persuading the country and Congress to make the United States officially a party to the World Court, he will have taken a long step in the direction in which the thirty-one were so deeply interested.

BENEDICT ARNOLD AND BARBLESS HOOKS

THERE is one heroic chapter in American history which has almost been wiped from memory by a later chapter of infamy. Some day a playwright may find a place for both chapters in a tragic drama which will combine an amazing psychological interest with an interpretation of the making of America.

The first chapter of which I am thinking deals with Benedict Arnold's brave expedition to Quebec. The second chapter needs no definition here. It is not my purpose to retell the story of the Quebec expedition. It can be found in its most complete form in Codman's history, based upon the journals of men who suffered with Arnold in his high adventure. I recall the expedition only to remind Outlook readers that the region which was to the soldiers of Arnold an untamed and savage wilderness—a region which brought to many of them death by disease, drowning, and starvation—is to-day one of the pleasantest recreation grounds in the East. It is my recollection that one of Arnold's soldiers wrote that God had set apart this region for all time to be the abode of wild beasts alone.

Arnold followed the Kennebec River to a point where he could take his bateaux and supplies twelve miles across country to the Dead River. Up the Dead River he went in the early winter, battling with freshet and frost. From the source, just above Chain of Ponds, he made the "terrible carry" over the Boundary Mountains and into the watershed of the St. Lawrence. He reached the St. Lawrence through Megantic Lake and the waters of the Chaudière. So far as I can recall, almost the only alleviating incident of the journey was

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A GROUP OF ANGLERS AT GRANT POND, FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE—WHERE BARBED HOOKS ARE FORBIDDEN

the discovery of a lake lying between the Kennebec and the Dead River where "salmon trout" averaging half a pound apiece could be caught at the rate of over a hundred an hour. Though the name "salmon trout" is used by Arnold himself, I suspect that our old friend *Salvelinus fontinalis* was the victim. Arnold probably did not have with him any of the monumental works of David Starr Jordan in which to verify his nomenclature.

To that same region men and women have been traveling for many years in search of the descendants of the fish that saved some of Arnold's men from starvation. There were as clean sportsmen in the old days as there are now, but many of the first recreation seekers caught and killed fish in the name of sport as fast as did Arnold's starving soldiers to keep body and soul together. They wasted the resources of the region in a way which, if continued, would have left the streams empty and the forests desolate. Some of the pioneer anglers never thought of returning any fish to the water; they just *had* to bring home their trophies for display. And the fish, beyond all measure of what could be eaten, were then taken out and buried in the woods.

Happily enough, the laws of Maine and a vast change in public sentiment have altered this condition immeasurably for the better, though the tribe of porcine piscators has not wholly vanished from the earth.

A witness to this change in sentiment is given by the picture which accompanies this editorial. It is a view of Grant Pond in Franklin County, a body of water named after Ed Grant, a pioneer guide and best of Maine's illustrious tellers of yarns. He died a few years ago full of honor among natives and sportsmen alike. This pond, which lies a few miles away from the place where Arnold crossed the Boundary Mountains and less than half a mile from one of the sources of the Dead River, is within the territory occupied by one of the oldest fish and game clubs in Maine. The directors of this club, the Megantic, have decreed that no fish shall be caught in this water save by the use of a barbless fly. The Fish and Game Commissioner of Maine has promised, I have been assured, that this club regulation will be backed up by an order from his department. Maine, wisely enough, gives to its Fish and Game Commission power to alter or amend (within certain limits) the fishing regulations of the State as local conditions may require.

When this State regulation goes into effect, there ought to be a bronze tablet put on the shore of Grant Pond recording this advance in the long fight for the protection of America's outdoors. There are many lakes and streams throughout the country which would benefit by the same protection against the destruction of the immature fish life which has come to Grant Pond.

H. T. P.

A BUILDER AND WHAT HE BUILT

THE MEMORIAL WHICH A MODEST MAN ERECTED TO HIS OWN MEMORY

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT

FIFTY-FIVE years ago a soldier in charge of a camp on tidewater in Virginia started a school with fifteen pupils. He was, according to my father's memory of him, "a young man, somewhat under six feet, of slim build but broad shoulders, with no superfluous flesh, erect in pose, with keen eyes that looked not at you but into you, and an electric energy at once physical and moral." He had had several months' experience in looking after the thirty-five thousand newly emancipated colored people in an area embracing ten counties in Virginia, and he saw that what these people, who had lived and labored under direction of others, needed was to learn to live and labor under the direction of themselves. This school was the beginning of his plan for them.

During the latter part of last month the fifty-fifth anniversary of that school was observed in the presence of visitors from the region round about and from New England and the Middle States. It has become one of the great educational institutions of the world.

General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded that school, could not have foreseen what it has become; but it has grown according to his plan and design. He was its founder, its designer, its architect.

When General Armstrong died, the direction of this school devolved upon a man who had been his colleague for several years. To-day that school stands as a monument not only to the vision of General Armstrong but to the constructive genius of Hollis Burke Frissell.

The difference between these two men was described at the fifty-fifth anniversary by a pupil of Dr. Frissell's, the great Negro leader, Dr. R. R. Moton, the Principal of Tuskegee. "General Armstrong," said Dr. Moton, "was impetuous, volcanic, magnetic, a man of action; Dr. Frissell was quiet, forceful, persistent, a man of counsel." As General Armstrong was the designer of Hampton Institute, so Dr. Frissell was its builder. He took General Armstrong's idea and translated it into terms of brick and mortar, of farms, of workshops, but, above all, of human lives. If he was not the greatest educational leader of his time, he certainly was a leader whom no other one surpassed. He proved that the idea which General Armstrong had for these humble and distracted freed-

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men was of universal application. He made it plain that labor, handiwork, industry, when made a part of an educational system, does not degrade education, but enriches it.

It would probably not have been possible to demonstrate this truth so effectively in any other way or by any other institution. The process of education had become among white people in America confined almost wholly to the use of books. That was partly due to tradition from the Old World, and partly due to the fact that in New England such education as could not be obtained from books was provided in the ordinary experience of the farm and the village, and in the South, where labor was associated with slavery, no other education but book learning was considered necessary. So it fell to the lot of the Negro people in America to provide for the whole country the demonstration of a new and larger conception of education. Indeed, the only hope for them was an education that would comprise the whole of life. And that hope was provided by the educational genius of Dr. Frissell.

It was in spite of himself that Hollis Burke Frissell built his own memorial. He was not only modest; he was self-effacing. There are some people who naturally fall into obscurity; he seemed to seek it as a refuge. He was active in this as in all things. The Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague, former Governor of Virginia, described the process of self-effacement on the part of Dr. Frissell by saying of him in a speech at the fifty-fifth anniversary, "He could do more and make it appear less than any man I ever met."

To his memory a Skinner pipe organ selected by George Foster Peabody and provided by funds intrusted to him was dedicated at the anniversary and presented to the Institute.

As the Hampton idea grows in influence Dr. Frissell's name, which he kept during his lifetime unobtrusively in the background, will become more and more widely known as that of one of the world's great teachers. If America learns that the mind and heart and soul need the cultivation that can be secured only by skill of the hand and the body, it will be because it has been taught by Hollis Burke Frissell.

One of the students of Hampton at the anniversary exercises, a colored youth in the School of Agriculture, described this Hampton idea by means of an analogy:

> We have all been to a football game and have seen the players come on the field. . . . We as spectators sat in the bleachers to cheer. . . . If anything is gained, the players receive it in the development of their minds and bodies. The teams on the field are the participators because they have gone through the necessary preparation to win the game. The spectators, having done nothing, have the privilege of feeling proud of a victorious team. The comparison I want to make is that a student carrying a project is the participator and spectator as well, while a student using nothing but books is a feeble spectator.

When, therefore, the subject can be naturally expressed in action, a Commencement essay or address at Hampton is presented in the form of a performance as well as of words. For example, at this fifty-fifth anniversary one student discussed the advantage of a certain form of brick construction, and while he expounded the theory of that construction he proceeded to lay a portion of "an ideal all-rolok" wall. Another student, a young woman, discussed in her paper the physical advantage of good posture. In the midst of her paper a small boy appeared on the stage, quite unannounced, and proceeded to sit at a desk in first one chair that was too high, another that was too low, and a third that was correctly adjusted for his height; and meanwhile the young women explained the difference between the correct and incorrect postures. In another instance a young woman not only described the "practice house" that was to be built for the purposes of teaching domestic science and art, but in her description used charts and diagrams. Another young woman demonstrated the cooking of an omelet, explaining not only the process, but also the chemical constituents of the food she was preparing. Even the young man who discussed "extra-curricular activities" appeared with a cornet under his arm as he described his rise from an aspirant to the assistant leader of the band, and at the close of his address played a transcription of Schubert's "Serenade."

The significance of Hampton is not primarily to be found in its contribution to good racial relations; it is to be found rather in a more fundamental contribution it has made to the whole idea of education; for it has proved by years of service that what has been called industrial education, but what is more accurately termed the Hampton idea of education for life, is, as Dr. Moton expressed it, "not simply a system of materialism aiming only at meat and money," but is also "a complete system of life, in which love and truth and beauty are as much a part of the daily bread for which we work and pray as are what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed."

DAYBREAK IN CENTRAL EUROPE

BY GEORGE W. ALGER

THERE is an old saying that it is always darkest just before the dawn. We are to-day in a world in which European civilization, to many, seems on the verge of dissolution. We are having in our daily press, day by day and in every way—to use the now popular phrase—repetitions of prospects of further disorganization, more discouragement, more fear, more hatred, race animosities, and present shadows of future wars.

For our souls' good, we need to see, if we can, as our minds struggle with these dark pictures, something which will restore and vitalize our faith in the ultimate victory of righteousness, the return of order and peace to a distressed world.

I offer two excuses for this article. One is that I have had my own spirit refreshed and my own willingness to work and live and pay taxes stimulated and inspired by what seems to me to be a thrilling and beautiful transformation now in process in Central Europe, the ancient seed-bed of war.

My second excuse for writing it is that there is in it, as it seems to me, an opportunity for service of enormous value to the future of the world.

We have been giving in the last few years, we sentimental Americans, millions and millions of dollars in charity to hungry children and to starving and homeless people. These gifts have been, many of them, charities in the sense in which the words were used by a very rich man I heard of recently. His lawyer had been preparing his income-tax return. He found his client's deductions for charities were smaller than he had expected. "I have two lists," explained the old gentleman. "It helps me to think what I am doing a little better if I divide my expenses for philanthropic objects in this way. One list is those which are practically certain to produce returns, and at times very large returns. These I call social investments. The other list is those which have to be made for some practical need, but which may or may not produce ultimate good. They keep things—at least temporarily—from getting much worse. These I call charities."

President MacCracken, of Vassar, is just back from Central Europe, where he has been lecturing on American education and visiting universities. He told the reporter who interviewed him as he came off ship—what? That this is the only country in the world? That Europe is a shambles? That life there is barren? That millions are starving? That, thank God, he is back to soap and civilization? No; he said this: "If I might choose where to be born again, what land to call my own, if I could

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have another life, I would not hesitate an instant. *Give me a little country in Central Europe.*"

There is almost nothing behind this thrill which Dr. MacCracken and others who have shared his experience have received and which his quoted statement summarizes that can make a headline in an American newspaper. There is nothing dramatic about children going to school. There is nothing sensational from a newspaper standpoint in something which does not happen between editions, but which simply grows; nothing sensational about the welling up of an eager hunger for education which has not been felt in Europe, certainly not in Central Europe, since the revival of learning. There is nothing which has happened, in a newspaper sense, when people who were never free before seek to learn how to use freedom and to establish their own government; seek to learn the ways and means and practical expedients of government, to get the fundamental and widespread education without which democracy is a delusion and a snare.

France must have watched our experiments in democracy a century and a half ago in somewhat the same spirit. She had befriended us, helped us to our freedom, and had, unasked, canceled our indebtedness to her. But there was this great difference: she did not know democracy; her radicals had thought about it, she had not tried it. She was watching our start with the same hope and doubts with which the Spaniards must have watched Columbus when he first set sail for an unknown and hoped-for passage to India.

Why should we not be interested—intensely interested—in what Central Europe does with freedom and democracy? What country should better be able to aid by more than unofficial observers the development of these new experiments of Central Europe in freedom and the inevitable development of the Federal idea than the country which has made every known mistake in democracy for one hundred and fifty years and which knows, as no other country knows, from a longer continuous experience, what are its defects, its virtues, and its essential conditions for success?

The reason why some of the facts, which I shall endeavor to summarize here, are unfamiliar to us is because the Russian Revolution, involving experiments so novel, so sudden, so dramatically cataclysmic, has occupied the whole stage to the exclusion of other more promising events cast upon a smaller scale. We have spent so much of our time talking about Bolshevism and disputing about it and frightening ourselves about it that what has been happening nearer us has been quite overlooked.

Central Europe is going in for education—to the limit of its resources, beyond its resources. Its whole future will depend upon the quantity and quality of that education. Do not let us forget too soon the lesson of what Treitschke and the German teachers of war as a biologic necessity did to the map of Europe. Education is dynamite, for the word "dynamite" simply means power. What kind of power shall the new Europe generate in her schools and her colleges? Public education is one of the great American contributions to civilization. It has become a commonplace with us. We refuse to get excited about it. It would perhaps be a good thing for us if we could; but that is, as Kipling says, another story. Central Europe is excited about it.

Take a few facts. Here is the University of Kovno, in Lithuania. If you do not know where Lithuania is, look it up on the map. It is in the new Europe. Kovno has fifteen hundred students in an old building built for a girls' gymnasium and equipped for two hundred. This is the University of Kovno now. There is not much in the way of apparatus there now, obviously. But the hunger for education is worth more than an endowment. There is in Central Europe no college tradition, among the students in these new colleges in these new countries, that it is bad form to study.

Take another new country, one of the most promising states in Europe, Czechoslovakia. Prague to-day is not only the capital of this new country. She is a university center, with thirty thousand students of twelve nationalities. When she was made the capital of this new country, there had been no building operations for seven years and there was a housing shortage. These students have flocked to Prague from many countries in which universities perhaps have been destroyed by war or crippled in personnel. They have come in such numbers that, with this house shortage, we are told, the conditions have been indescribable. Last year some two thousand students were without lodging of any kind and slept in railway stations and on the floors of public buildings.

The students of the colony at Latna, outside Prague, have been building their own dormitories. Eight hundred of them pledged themselves to this work. They kept at manual labor all winter long, led on by the alluring thought that the student contributing eight hundred hours of labor would be entitled to a room. After two years, Latna now accommodates nearly a thousand students housed as the result of physical labor in construction work by three thousand students.

I shall not attempt to cover details of this student movement through Central Europe. I shall not attempt to discuss the beautiful work which these small Central European countries are trying to do in educating the youth of Russia, whose educational facilities have been destroyed by Bolshevism. A thousand Russian students are being educated in Russian in Prague alone, at the expense of a little country whose eight per cent bonds sell at a heavy discount in the New York bond market, but who is willing to add to her financial burdens because Czechoslovak statesmanship sees clearly the importance to the peace of Europe of an educated Russia.

I simply wish to make two points about this new education:

First, these universities and higher schools are the breeding-places for the political and economic philosophies which will dominate the future of Europe.

Second, the new generation receiving this education is feverishly interested in the experiments which their countries are making with a new and, to them, very fascinating thing—democratic freedom. What will they do with it—the democratic idea? This student movement will decide the future of democracy in these new countries. It will decide the peace of Europe for the generation now coming on to maturity. Let us not overlook the American opportunity in this thing. These people are peculiarly open to American influence, American experience and counsel. The movement means opportunity to the country which colonized the Philippines with school-teachers and the common schools and whose belief in education has been the great rock on which her democracy was built.

I am of course not advocating any general programme for the Americanization of Central European culture. It would be impossible and, in some aspects, doubtless absurd. What I am most earnestly suggesting, however, is just this: America can be of infinite help to the peace of the world at this critical period in new countries, set free by war and trying for the first time experiments in democratic government, if she recognizes this student movement as a distinct opportunity for extending help.

Some of these countries have a better

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The Outlook numbers among its readers those who are hotly in favor of prohibition and likewise those who are as violently insistent that it is an unjust infringement upon personal liberty. Each faction will gain an insight into the other's views by reading two articles on the subject which will appear in a forthcoming issue. They are entitled "Pharisees and Alcohol" and "A Square Deal for To-morrow's Citizens."

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right to ask for this help of us than others. If I were asked to name the European country which seems to me most entitled to American aid in her educational problems in these critical days in the new Europe, I should be inclined to put at the head of the list a country which most of us know little about—a small country which wore through the war the red badge of courage, whose extraordinary and wholly unexpected power of resistance ruined the German plans for the conquest of the East, which perhaps more than any other country saved Egypt and the British colonies by blocking the Berlin-to-Bagdad plans of the Kaiser for seventeen months, from August 1, 1914, to January, 1916.

It is a little country whose men, women, and children fought and suffered as no other countries in Europe suffered, and yet was the first country to tell the American Relief Commission to help others, that she could, and would, take care of herself. It is the country whose hardy peasant people, German propaganda before the war assured us, were swineherds and bandits—Serbia. From north to south, from east to west, Serbia was a battle-ground; her schools, bridges, farms, homes, stores, churches, and factories were wrecked. The atrocities committed in Serbia on her dauntless people were unparalleled in the whole history of the war. This is not the place to retell the horrors of her war suffering. We try to forget these things. Perhaps we are right. But something besides forgetfulness is due to the survivors of those men, women, and children who were hung, burned, who died of famine, typhus, of undressed wounds, and broken hearts. What shall we do for the children of the swineherd? Shall the dauntless courage with which they fought and died be forgotten, or shall we recognize the claims of these wonderful Slavs in a country of enormous undeveloped resources to a chance, a belated chance, to share the civilization their fathers and mothers died to save for others? France during 1916–17–18 educated nearly 3,500 of these promising Serbian children. England is also educating refugee Serbian students. Glasgow alone cared for 35. What is America doing? She is doing almost nothing. The opportunity and the duty to help Serbia to the education which her children need has fallen almost wholly on the shoulders of one devoted woman doctor and a small committee. Here is the story.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, a well-known New York physician, served through part of the war in Macedonia. She saw an unending succession of Serbs as a physician during the war. She came back to America with the determination to do something far-reaching in benefit for the Serbian people. She talked at colleges about the history of Serbia and what she knew at first hand about Serbians. She talked about the destruction of the University at Belgrade and the wrecked condition of Serbian schools. The colleges she addressed offered scholarships for students, whom she was authorized to select. She induced the student bodies of a number of colleges and their alumni to subscribe for a fund to cover the expenses of what was intended to be the first group of twenty students.

Her idea was to pick out promising young Serbians of both sexes, bring them to America, put them in American colleges, have them taught here on subjects which they should be pledged to teach on their return after four years to Serbia; in other words, to make a direct educational contribution to the future of Serbia. Having arranged here for these university students, she went back to Belgrade to get them. The Minister of Education had an announcement put in the paper at Belgrade that applicants who wished to avail themselves of this opportunity should report at a designated address at three o'clock the next afternoon. Dr. Morton thought she might have a hundred applicants.

Before two o'clock of the next day there came a deluge of from fifteen hundred to two thousand applicants. Her large room was jammed, three flights of stairs and the landings were packed with students, and traffic was blocked for two squares. These students were all ready and eager to come to America, for which they had a profound admiration.

Dr. Morton revised her plans, dismissed these applicants, and the next morning published the conditions under which students would be taken. Some of these conditions were these: Students were to be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four. They were to remain in our country for four years, and no student would be taken whose parents were very old or infirm. Students must provide health certificates, letters of character, affirmative credentials of college grade of education, and pledge themselves to return in four years to Serbia to utilize their education there. Students who came must expect to learn the English language, so as to be able to understand and follow lectures in colleges within a year after their arrival. With such an enormous demand from the students, Dr. Morton felt ashamed to take only twenty, so, being an optimist, she took sixty and put upon her own back the burden of finding the money to take care of them. She has been having—barring age—the rich experience of the old lady who lived in the shoe ever since. These sixty came to the United States in September, 1919. They were by prearrangement spread around among our colleges from Vermont to Texas and as far West as California. *They all learned English in nine months.* The professors report their work as earnest and, in many cases, brilliant. They are the sons and daughters of professors, doctors, ministers, and army officers who have lost everything through the vandalism of their enemies and ours. Many of them have been in prison, wounded, and starved; have seen their parents beaten to death or otherwise murdered. They have endured, many of them, every conceivable hardship. Yet here they are, with eager hearts and earnest minds, ambitious to dedicate the education they receive in America to the country which they love.

Dr. Morton has photographs of these youngsters as they came and as they are now after having had American educational opportunities. These pictures tell the story more easily and better than words. They are studying international law, commerce, banking, medicine, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, social service, domestic science, and other subjects which will be of use to Serbia when these students go back to give there what they have received in America. These young men and women represent stock which deserves education. The whole future of Serbia must depend upon the educational opportunities given to her young in the generation now growing up. Instead of this little group, dependent upon the efforts of Dr. Morton and the International Service Educational Committee, which she has organized, this excellent plan for the education of Serbs in America should have a financial support which should increase the number of these students seeking knowledge, not for their own, but for their country's sake, from the meager number now here into the thousands.

I can only end this paper as it begins, with this thought: One of the greatest opportunities of America to-day in Europe is the opportunity to contribute education, the kind of education which makes for the peace and safety of the world; the place where that education should begin is with the country which needs it most and which can use it best; which is too proud to beg, but which is almost pathetically grateful for every kindness received. Do not let us forget that gratitude for help rendered will give a power to America's influence on the peace of the world far greater than anything obtainable from adroit diplomacy or economic bargains.

Chinese students, educated in America on the Boxer Indemnity Fund, which we voluntarily repaid to China for that purpose, are worth more in our relations with China than all our other diplomatic organizations. The little children whose lives have been saved by American bread in the years which followed the war will not readily forget the Stars and Stripes. The children who owe their education to America will remember her with a far more abiding fervor than any college student remembers his Alma Mater. Education given in this way will be a contribution to the endowment of peace and to the upbuilding of those invisible things of the spirit which endure and which alone give to what we call civilization its permanence and reality.

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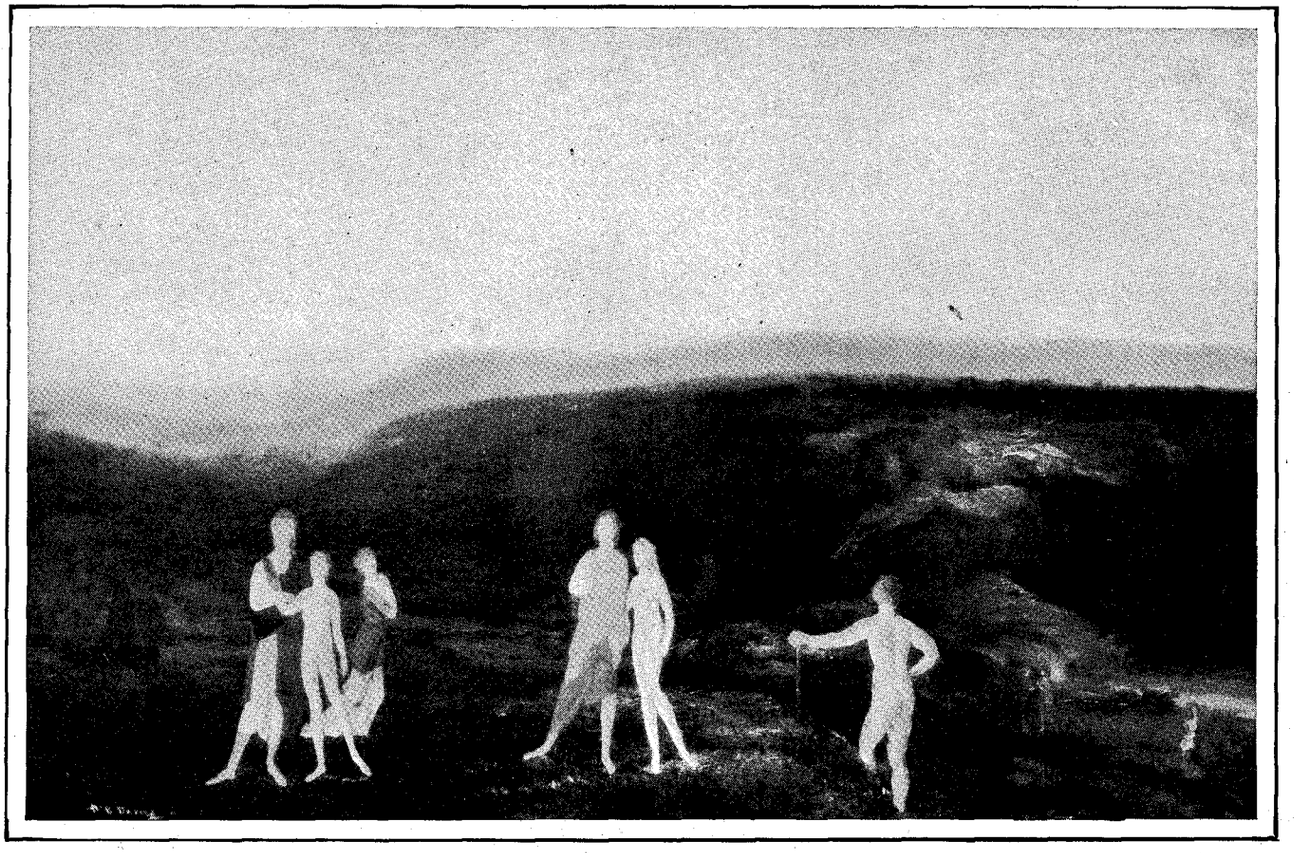

"AFTER-THOUGHTS OF EARTH," BY ARTHUR B. DAVIES

THE TWENTY-SECOND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AT CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

THE First Prize—a gold medal and $1,500—was awarded to Arthur B. Davies, of New York City, for his painting, "After-Thoughts of Earth." This makes the thirteenth time in the history of the Pittsburgh Salon that the highest honor has fallen to an American. The Second Prize—a silver medal and $1,000—was also awarded to an American, Eugene Speicher, of New York, for his painting "The Hunter." Pierre Bonnard, a Frenchman, carried off the Third Prize—a bronze medal and $500—for his painting, "Woman with Cat."

Arthur B. Davies, the winner of the First Prize, is considered by many to be the most important figure in American art to-day. As a symbolist and painter of ideas, however, his art ceases to be national and becomes a universal thing. He has achieved for himself a high place among the painters of the world. Arthur B. Davies was born in Utica, New York, in 1862. At the age of seven his drawings attracted attention, but it was some years later, while serving as a civil engineer on a new railway in Mexico, that Davies saw for the first time the works of some of the old masters. This definitely inspired a change in his thoughts and life, and in 1886 he went to New York, where he made illustrations for magazines, chiefly for "St. Nicholas" and "The Century." Two of his paintings appeared in the First International at Carnegie in 1896, which was an exceptional honor to a then young and comparatively unknown artist.

Eugene Speicher, the winner of the Second Prize, is one of the distinguished and vigorous figures among the younger painters in America. His art, while disclosing the influence of Cézanne, is of a robust, full-blooded, and decidedly American type. He was born in Buffalo in 1883, studied art in the Albright Art School, Buffalo, at the Art Students' League, New York, and later spent three years abroad. In 1921, at the Twentieth Carnegie Institute International, he was awarded Third Prize for his painting "Girl with Green Hat."

There are 293 paintings in this year's International, 126 of these being works by Americans and 167 by Europeans. Augustus John, the distinguished English artist, has a group of five paintings in the show; Henry Lerolle, three; Henry Lebasque, the winner of last year's Third Prize, three; Maurice Denis, three; John Singer Sargent, two notable portraits; and D. Y. Cameron, two paintings. The other artists are limited to one work. All of the paintings for this year's exhibition were either invited directly by the Advisory Committee set up in England, France, and the United States or selected from paintings submitted to these respective committees acting as juries. This year for the first time a separate gallery is assigned to each national group. Twelve galleries are in use.

The Carnegie Institute International was begun in 1896, and each year since that time, with the exception of the five years of the war, an exhibition has been held. It is the only one of its kind on the American continent, and, in fact, the only annual International in the world, since the great Venetian International is held only every two years. During the last twenty-seven years the Pittsburgh Salon has introduced many of the outstanding figures of European art to America.

The members of the Jury of Award for the Twenty-second International were Augustus John, of London, England; George Desvallières, of Paris, France; Jonas Lie and Horatio Walker, the latter both of New York City.

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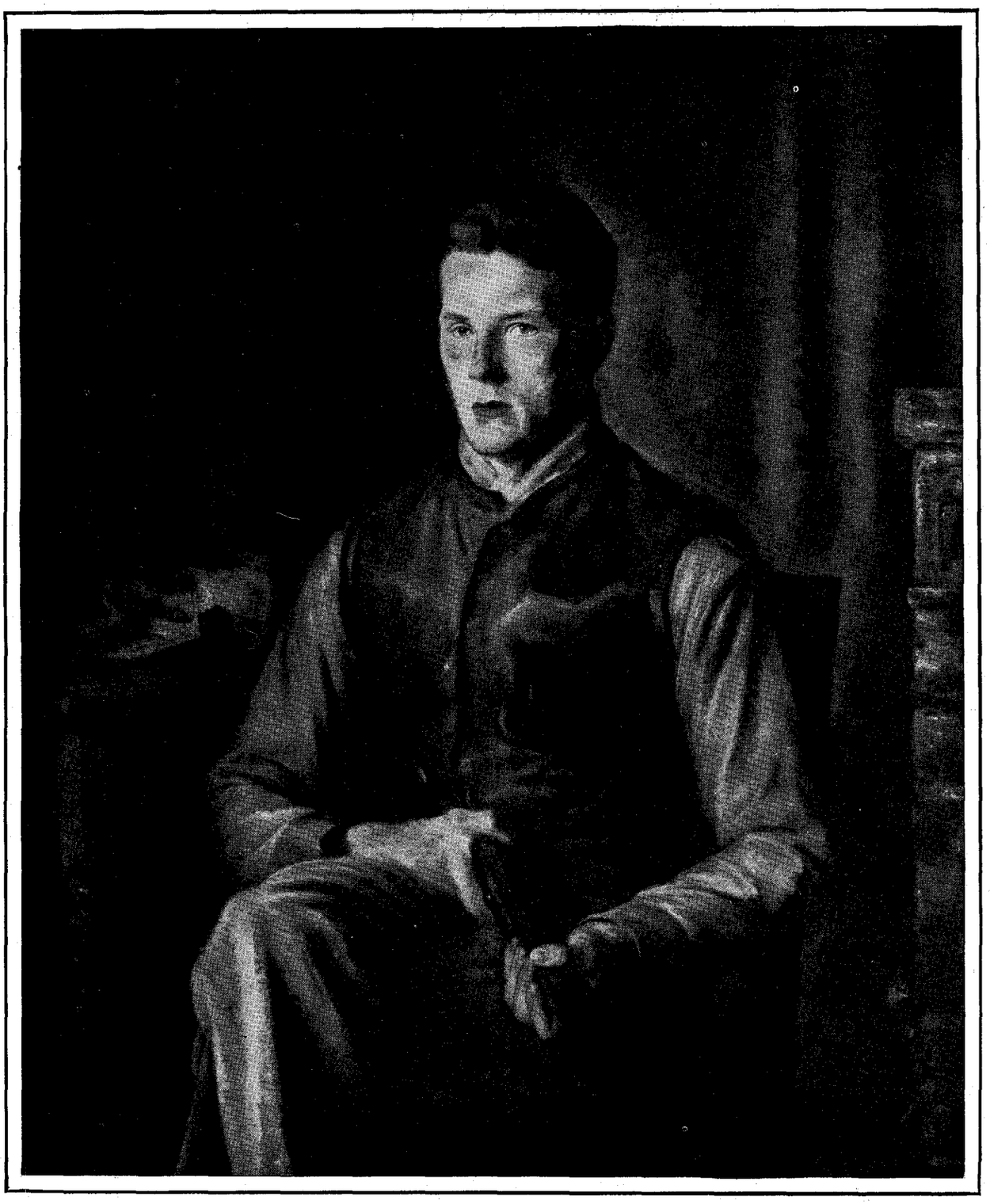

"THE HUNTER," BY EUGENE SPEICHER

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A DEFENSE OF COWARDICE

BY H. J. HASKELL

HERE is set down a defense of cowardice in Congressmen. A defense based on the indifference of their constituents. A defense which ignores for the moment the weakness of public servants and turns to the weakness of the public they serve.

"I believe the Ship Subsidy Bill is a necessary and proper measure," a member of Congress said in the course of the recent fight, "and the President's arguments are sound. But, unfortunately, the President doesn't vote in my district. I've got to be against the bill."

In other words, the Congressman was voting, not in accordance with what he assumed to be the merits of the bill, but in accordance with what he believed to be the exigencies of his own political situation. It is a familiar phenomenon. In our reflective moods we denounce such a Congressman for his timidity. If we were in his place, we know we would fight for our convictions. Perhaps we would. But we need to recognize that such a course takes more courage than the average good citizen possesses.

When first observing Congress with a degree of intimacy, I shared this conventional feeling. What a lot of rabbits these fellows were! Privately they would say Roosevelt was right in directing the removal of the motto, "In God We Trust," from the coin. But once the proposal to restore it reached the floor, they tumbled over each other to vote for it. Privately they would denounce a bill for the extension of Government functions into a new and doubtful field at great expense. Publicly they would vote for the proposal. Of certain bills to which they objected they would frankly admit their only hope was to keep them in committee. Once the bills reached the House, they would not dare record a "no" vote.

Familiarity with the workings of politics gave a better understanding of this attitude, if not a certain sympathy with it on occasions. The Congressman —and the same considerations apply in the case of other elective officials—is a man of average courage, and more than average insight into the motives that move men in politics. Usually it is his great ambition to be able to make the retort of the Abbé Siéyès, who, when asked what he had done in the Revolution, replied, "I lived." The Congressman desires to live politically, although there are times undoubtedly when he exposes himself to Dr. Johnson's "Sir, I do not see the necessity for it." In the mind of the legislator, the Representative, the Senator, even the President, there always looms the shadow of the next campaign for the nomination, and then the struggle for the election.

From experience, every office-holder knows there are shrewd politicians of his own and the opposition party watching his record to see how he can be torn to pieces when next he comes before the voters. He knows too that everything is fair in politics. His opponents will not be content to make a clean fight on the merits of his record. They will be looking for opportunities to distort and misrepresent.

The old philosophers used to assume that every phenomenon had two aspects, the temporal and the eternal. No one can spend time in Washington without realizing that the two aspects of every issue that comes before Congress are the real and the political. Only rarely do these coincide. Take the Administration's Shipping Bill. Its real aspect involved the existing unhappy shipping situation, the huge fleet on the Government's hands, the question of the best method to handle it, the advantage for trade and the National defense of maintaining it. Its political aspect involved the possibility of representing the measure as "a raid on the treasury in the interest of Wall Street." The member faced with a roll-call had to reflect on these considerations: "I believe this is all right. It ought to go through. But that fellow Jones back home pretty nearly skinned me in the last primary. He is a rabble rouser of purest ray serene. I can hear him denouncing me with trembling voice in the next campaign for being the minion of Wall Street, for betraying the interest of my constituents at the behest of the money kings. This is a complicated bill. My constituents are busy with their own affairs. They pay little attention to public matters. Will they listen in a reasonable mood to my explanation of the Shipping Bill, or will they pay no attention to me and throw up their hats when they hear my opponent denouncing Wall Street and crucifying me as its agent?"

If he is an unusually courageous and intelligent man, with great force of character, he will take the chance of doing what he thinks is right at the risk of his political life. But so many public officials are only ordinary fellows, with no more courage than the rest of us, and with a strong aversion to being considered a failure in their chosen career of politics, and it is so easy to play safe! The outsider does not recognize how many matters come before a legislative body that lend themselves to distortion, or to appeals to prejudice, or to the selfish interest of various compact and energetic political groups. Whether the Bonus Bill was right or wrong, the Congressman who voted against it knew he was laying himself open in the next campaign to the charge of being an enemy to the soldier. The Western Congressman who opposes a bill to fix a profitable price for wheat at Government expense knows he is running a risk of attack in the primary as no friend to the farmer. It has proved impossible to get an unprejudiced hearing for a fair revision of the Federal taxation system. It may be capable of proof that the high brackets of the surtaxes fail in their object and are harmful to industry, and that a turnover tax would be beneficial in place of them. But the vision of the storm of denunciation by rival politicians of a scheme to "take the tax off the rich man and put it on the poor man" is a tremendous obstacle to revision.

Representative Mondell, Republican floor leader of the House, retiring from Congress after long service, gave out a statement that this had become government by aggressive minorities. He was referring to the various blocs that seek to influence legislation. The bloc long antedates the last Congress, as every tariff bill bears witness. But it is true that the indifference of the average voter to public questions, his ignorance of their merits, his disposition to let prejudice swamp all reasonable considerations, and his readiness to permit self-interest to outweigh the common good constitute a serious menace to democratic government.

No sweeping defense of the timidity of public officials can be made. There are great issues on which we have the right to expect even the most faltering Congressman to vote his convictions at the cost of his political life. But on many of the less vital issues we have only ourselves to blame for the sheep-like tendencies of men in public life. So long as "we the people" are so indifferent or prejudiced that we permit our representatives to be slaughtered for doing their duty we can hardly wonder if the duty is often evaded.

We are fond of repeating the maxim that courage pays. Undoubtedly it does at times, especially with men of unusual power. But in a vast number of cases the voters are indifferent and prejudice and ignorance dominate the situation. Just one typical instance.

Governor Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri, an upstanding and high-minded executive, undertook the essential task of straightening out the unfair system of fractional valuation in counties, with the special object of making it possible for rural counties to support decent schools. In many of these counties property was assessed at from ten to twenty-five per cent of its value, and the school funds were totally inadequate. He was warned that other Governors had faced the same problem and had side-stepped the political danger of exposing themselves to the charge of increasing taxes. But the need was great, and Hyde took the risk. By rigid economy he forced a reduction in the amount of State taxes. But the higher valua-

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tions in many counties made it possible for local school boards to obtain something like adequate support for rural schools.

The opposition politicians saw their chance. From one end of the State to the other they accused the Governor of the crime of increasing State taxes. It was the theory of their campaign that, while the Governor had not permitted an increase in taxes collected by the State, it would be possible to make the voters believe he had because of the increased taxation for schools levied by local boards. They were successful. While the Governor's term had not expired and he was not himself a candidate, they succeeded in cutting to pieces his support in the next Legislature on the misrepresented taxation issue. The price of a courageous doing of duty was political defeat.

"We the people" put a premium on timidity, and then blame the men who bow to us. Politics may almost be defined as the art of capitalizing ignorance and selfish interest. If America is to prosper, it must be made the art of capitalizing intelligence and devotion to the common good.

MAKING FRIENDS WITH A VOLCANO

BY JOHN ANSON FORD

THE top of an active volcano certainly is an unconventional place for an interview, and an even more unusual place for a permanent abode, but, since Professor T. A. Jaggar lives and works on a volcano's summit, the only place to get first-hand information regarding his profoundly significant research work was out on a lava bed from whose fissures poured smoke and sulphurous fumes the morning of my call. I sought out this veteran scientist chiefly from idle curiosity, to see a man who resides and labors among such extraordinary surroundings. I left him realizing that out there in the mid-Pacific, on the rim of Mount Kilauea's crater, is a man doing a scientific work of the most practical value to the world. Likewise he is pioneering in a field of research—volcanology—which bids fair to make his name known for generations to come. All America should be proud of his unique service to mankind.

In the past dozen years of residence hard by the active crater of Kilauea this scholarly American has made friends with this volcano in much the same way that a wild-animal trainer becomes the intimate of an African lion. He has learned the moods and hidden powers of the monster. Like a trainer, too, he knows, or *thinks* he knows, just how far he can go in his familiarities and when it is necessary to spring to safety.

But the analogy stops here. Interesting as is Professor Jaggar's work in its superficial aspects, he is the last man in the world concerned with spectacular show or entertainment. But one great purpose consumes his waking hours—to observe, record, and interpret scientifically the multifarious and endless changes taking place in Kilauea and its giant neighbor, Mauna Loa.

Standing there amid the volcano's smoking fissures, the clatter of Professor Jaggar's drill rig almost drowning our conversation, I hurled many questions, such as a layman would ask, at this scientist, and almost every time his alert mind would anticipate me.

"And what is the value of this scientific data? you ask," said Professor Jaggar. "Well, one can't compress the whole story into a single sentence, but let me cite an illustration. Just a few years ago news came from China that 40,000 lives had been lost in an earthquake. That was just one recent item in an age-old list of appalling tragedies similar in character. Science can, and should, do a great deal more than it does to prevent such things. Science has confined itself pretty largely to acting as an inspector, functioning after the catastrophes have happened. It must do much more. It must become a barrister and so thoroughly familiarize itself with the laws of Mother Earth that it can serve as a reliable and practical adviser, keeping mankind out of

Photograph by the author

THE EDGE OF THE LAVA FLOW OF 1921

This remarkable photograph was taken recently not far from Halemaumau and shows something of the vast discharge that took place two years ago. Professor Jaggar was a most interested observer of that event

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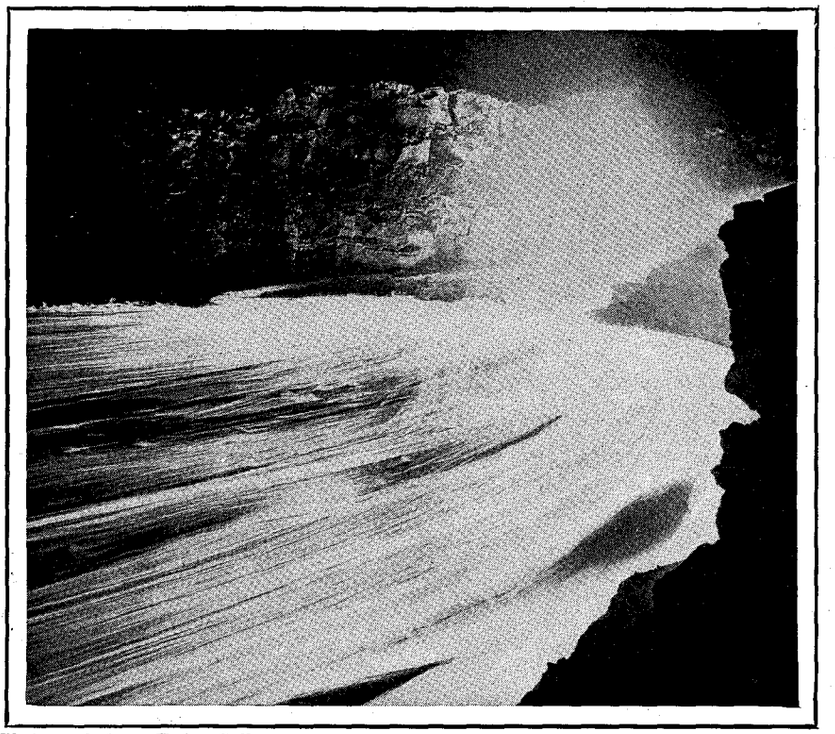

Photograph from Ewing Galloway

KILAUEA'S CRATER—A VIEW OF THE VOLCANO IN ERUPTION, TAKEN BY PROFESSOR T. A. JAGGAR, OF THE HAWAII VOLCANO RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The streaks in the picture were caused by the flow of the lava during the long exposure of the negative

trouble. But you can't wait until a volcano goes on a tear to learn its habits."

Professor Jaggar paused to thrust his hand into a hole that had been drilled into the warm lava beneath our feet, explaining that he hoped to acquire data by this drilling which would help him to harness the volcano's heat for the generation of electricity. The idea had been demonstrated to be wholly practical, he said, by engineers in Larderello, Italy, though heat and moisture conditions were very different in the two regions.

"In just the few years that I have been living and observing on this crater," he resumed, "I have learned a hundred times more than I did in seven previous volcano expeditions. I never had the slightest suspicion of the number of changes that occur in a short time. I found, for example, that it was possible to formulate a tentative schedule of Kilauea's and Mauna Loa's activities. The latter monster has a definite cycle of operation extending over about nine years. Here in Hawaii at least I find that there are tides of lava with the maxima near midnight, a systematic upheaval of the solid floor of the crater by two or three feet every night. Tremors, earthquakes, tilts, recur rhythmically with the periods ranging up to half a year. One cannot but wonder if this tremulous, creaking earth crust is not shaking down its mountains and its sediments, just as a vibrating motor car causes a monkey-wrench to creep across the floor boards. To be sure, volcanoes are not clocks and do not run on accurate schedules, but if many nations had men doing the sort of work we have begun here the results would be of incalculable value.

"But forecasting eruptions, and so preventing great human disasters, is only one incentive for this work. Every active volcano, when reasonably quiet, is a fascinating chemical laboratory with gases locked in its lavas, oozing from its fume holes, and reacting through other gases with air and water, telling a cryptic story of what has been, what lies beneath, and what is to come. An active volcano like this one offers marvels of discovery from boring, gas analysis, water analysis, magma experiments in the field, careful study of the movement of the ground, and so on."

Some time ago Professor Jaggar inquired through the National Research Council regarding the number of fixed experiment stations in the world engaged in systematically and scientifically measuring eruptions, erosions, sedimentation, etc. The inquiry revealed how exceedingly meager was this fundamental work. The apparent consistency of Kilauea's moderation in eruption makes this volcano peculiarly well situated for gathering much of this important data. Here nature's secret activities are revealed as through a giant peep-hole in the side of this big laboratory we call the globe.

The scientific work at Kilauea was begun entirely under private auspices. The Volcano Observatory (like Professor Jaggar's house, it is almost on the rim of the outer crater) was the gift of the citizens of Hilo, the islands' second largest port. The observatory is equipped with a number of fine instruments for recording local and distant earthquakes and other phenomena, such as tilting of the ground in various directions. The work was greatly furthered two or three years ago when the Federal Government established a Weather Bureau station at the observatory, placing Professor Jaggar in charge, at the same time giving him opportunity to continue his activities for the Hawaii Volcano Research Association. Such recognized leaders in the scientific world as Professor Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau, have a deep personal interest in what is being done at Kilauea. It is very earnestly hoped that the Territorial Legislature will soon take a more sympathetic attitude than it did in 1921 when it defeated a proposal to devote $25,000 to research work at the volcano.

Nowhere else in the world can be found such intimate association with volcanic activity. Here science has fearless observers, always recording, always making new excursions across the bosom of this monster, ready to hazard life itself if need be, for the sake of laying a broader and better foundation for the science of volcanology. It takes but little imagination to see the tremendously dramatic side to the work of these pioneers as recorded in a mass of statistics. May of last year is a typical month. In that period no less than 589 local earthquakes and one distant shock were recorded, 76 of these being in one day. To be sure, the great majority of them were very faint and were not detected by the people on the volcano, but scarcely a day passed without tremors being noticeable, and on several occasions the instrument was dismantled.

In one of Professor Jaggar's reports on lava measurements such significant phrases as these recur: "Surveying stations destroyed;" "fluctuation in level of south crag (visible in lake of lava), 51.4 ft.;" "tilting of the ground, angular measurement, May 27–June 2, 11.4 sec. south, southwest."

But, like the lion tamer who has long been at his task without a scratch, Professor Jaggar does not believe that the work on Kilauea offers any real hazard. When he gets a real thrill, it is on such expeditions as that which he took in 1919 and was prepared to take again in February, 1923, when I saw him, should rumors that were coming from the vicinity of Mauna Loa's crater have proved well founded. On the former occasion he and associates made the two-day journey by pack-train up the side of Mauna Loa while it was in eruption. After hiking across what Professor Jaggar called "a fearful country," these intrepid men came to a great rift where fountains of lava were flinging glowing pumice 400 feet into the air, building cones and flooding the country with a meandering incandescent stream

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that extended as far as the eye could see in the direction of the distant ocean.

Hard by such scenes the men camped for several nights, while the flood of living fire which they dared to study at such close range filtered through forests, covered smiling fields, and burned homes. For six weeks it emptied a seething, boiling stream into the sea.

"The eruption was different from Kilauea's," said Professor Jaggar, "in its frothiness, intense gas inflation, and in the enormous gas jets that appeared. And for you newspaper men who are always and forever ferreting for something 'practical' in science, let me say that here was dramatically illustrated a great practical problem which we volcanologists are trying to help solve—the study of the gases imprisoned in the earth, their reactions and changes, their effects on the rocks, their heat mechanism, their radio activity. Who knows but that gases are oozing forth everywhere? The explanations of granite, ore deposits, and of a hundred geological riddles hang on this gas problem. You see," he added with a kind, quizzical smile, "living atop a volcano *is* a very practical proposition."

CHURCH WAR OR CHURCH UNITY

BY ORVIS F. JORDAN

COMPETITION is not the life of trade in religion. The surveys in Ohio show that the county which has the largest number of churches has also the largest amount of illegitimacy and delinquency. This looks like a complete demonstration of the failure of the Christian religion until one learns that this county with the largest number of churches has very few resident ministers. The churches multiplied until each little congregation must endure "part-time" preaching once or twice a month, the minister being usually a man engaged in secular work who rides fifty miles every Sunday to a different point for the little stipend attached. In such communities, of which there are hundreds in the United States, competition has brought the church near to death. Denominationalism has been reduced to its logical conclusion, and its folly fully demonstrated.

Thousands of villages and small towns have struggled along for years with an incubus of churches, religion being in inverse ratio to the number of churches. At a crossroads in northwestern Illinois called Coleta stand three church houses where three little groups keep up a generation-old feud over doctrinal matters. Sometimes the church divisions are over matters rather incomprehensible to the lay mind. A tourist going through a village that had two Lutheran churches asked the difference between them. The puzzled native tried to explain it this way: "My church teaches that Adam fell, but the other church says that he was a son-of-a-gun from the beginning." At Owensboro, Kentucky, are several Baptist churches, one of which is known as the "whisky Baptist" church because some prominent distillers were excluded from the other leading church of this faith.

Long before the war the protest against denominational competition began. The organization of union churches went on in various parts of the country. Many of these are still alive. At Lindenwood, Illinois, is a union church with more than fifty years of honorable history. Beverly Hills Union Church, in a suburb of Chicago, has been going for thirty years, and now supports several missionaries.

The older union church fell into several errors. Its dominant interest was still doctrinal rather than vital. Because these institutions represented compromises they often had no big convictions, and without a conviction of some sort no social institution survives. The denominational secretaries were also preying upon these continually. All over the country one may find buildings erected by the sacrifice of a local community which are now deeded to a Methodist conference, forestalling further change in the religious choice of the community, or connected with some other denominational organization. The union churches had no seminaries, produced no ministry native to the movement, if indeed they could be called a movement. They held no conventions and had no fellowship. When a pulpit was empty, the denominational organization promised a steady supply of ministers in return for subservience to a denomination.

But the war came along and changed many things. So simple a thing as a failure in the fuel supply has resulted in scores of church unions all over the country, perhaps hundreds of them. To conserve coal congregations that had not worshiped together in years found ways and means to do it. In New England Unitarians worshiped with the "Orthodox," and one could find the Episcopalians setting up co-operation with those who had no "historic ministry."

This was not all that the war did. The Nation insisted upon community drives for the Red Cross. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the corresponding Jewish society were budgeted together in a Nation-wide drive near the time of the Armistice. The people liked it. Some communities established war chests and met promptly out of the common fund all calls from the various organizations. Chaplains of all denominations came back from the war delivered in their souls from the provincialism of sect. Had there been community churches already organized as going concerns, most of these men would have chosen the wider ministry in which they had been engaged in the army. They constitute to-day a great liberalizing force in all the denominations.

Like magic the community church movement has grown out of these conditions. With no secretary to promote it, without propaganda of any sort, it has marched across the Nation. No one knows how many churches there are, for it has been nobody's business to find out. Two journals are already in the field, undertaking to interpret the movement. The Rev. David R. Piper, editor of the "Community Churchman," has made some preliminary survey of the movement and reports eight hundred churches of three types—denominational community, federated, and union or independent. In the first type the usual denominational requirements for membership have been made easy enough to admit all Christians of the community, and the church has adopted a social programme. The Congregational church of Winnetka, Illinois, is of this type. In the federated church two or three denominations come together in a federated arrangement, as in the Federated Churches of Wyoming, New York. The larger number are independent congregations with many denominations in the membership. The community church of Park Ridge, Illinois, has seventeen denominations, ranging all the way from Roman Catholics to Friends.

California has 46 churches, Iowa 44, and Massachusetts 40. If there is any generalization to be made, one would say that the South has not yet accepted the idea very largely. Mississippi and Georgia have none of these churches so far as now known, while Louisiana and Alabama have two each.

The distinguishing marks of these churches over the land is liberality with reference to religious opinion, a concern for religious efficiency in the local community, and interest in a social programme. Most of the churches may fairly be called "evangelical," but few of them have any creed other than some statement of loyalty to Jesus Christ. The social programme is the thing. At Atascadero, California, nearly all the town activities head up in the church, including Y. M. C. A. activities and the town library. Winnetka, Illinois, has no moving-picture theater, the church meeting this need in a community of more than five thousand people.

The first National Conference of Com-

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munity Church Workers will be held at Beverly Hills Church, Chicago, May 22–24. It is not a conference of churches, but rather a meeting of workers, lay and ministerial. The churches are so much afraid of denominationalism that they will have no conference, lest the community church movement become denominationalized. Some of the addresses are on themes which indicate the hot spots of discussion: "The Terms of Membership," "The Missionary Programme of the Community Church," "Relationships with Denominational Organizations," "The Gospel in an Undenominational Church," "The Future Goal of the Movement."

Denominational editors, bishops, and secretaries are in many instances bitterly opposed to the movement, as well they may be. After trying to gobble up a group of independent churches that grows larger every week, they now adopt a hostile and critical note in the public utterances. The movement is itself doubtful as to where a natural evolution leads. Dr. William Anthony, secretary of the Home Missions Council, advises these churches to become loosely attached to a denomination. This means death to all those community churches which do not have a majority of their members in any one denomination. In most cases the evolution leads into more independency rather than otherwise.

But too much independency means parochialism, narrowed vision, and stagnation. Unless a church is connected up with the big catholic movements of the time, it will lose its spiritual power. Wise community church leaders are now trying to make up a list of the big union movements in home missions, foreign missions, education, and reform to which they may subscribe without giving aid and comfort to the denominational principle. Fortunately, a large list of such enterprises may be made.

What is the goal of the movement? No one may speak surely of this, but the development in Canada seems to point the way. While the leaders of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches negotiated for years timidly, the people in local fields cursed with sectarian rivalry took matters in their own hands. Community churches sprang up all over the northwest. The denominational leaders faced the certain disintegration of their organizations if they any longer withstood the will of the people. The result is the almost certain coming of church union in Canada, with Baptists, Disciples, and Episcopalians left out, to be sure.

Is a similar movement at work in America? Even in denominational churches one cannot find any more a majority of people who have spent all their lives within a single denomination. People move rapidly these days in answer to economic necessity. They must have a church home. They have learned to accommodate themselves easily to a new denominational church. Under such conditions denominational differences become a joke which even preachers laugh at outside the pulpit. It may be that the community church movement is the half-way house on the road to a practical church unity.

SCHERZO

BY ROBERT HILLYER

THE flower-girl, singing, comes up from the river,
Up through the field to the street of the village,
Bringing her basket heaped high with the pillage
Of riverside violet, lily, and rush.
The rays of the morning flicker and quiver
Warm on her arms and her glistening face,
And twinkle on anklets that jangle together
With tinkle of bells and melodious jingle
As gay as a robin and clear as a thrush.

The wind is awake with her, fingering ribbons and lace
That flutter in tatters, bright like a paradise feather;
The wind is awake with her up from the river so early
With songs that are part of the sunrise and mingle
With the singing of birds in the willow.

The herdboy has lifted his curly head from the pillow
Of grass at her singing,
And bows to her mockingly, makes a grimace,
And laughs to the laughter that ripples her face
Till the hillside is ringing.

. . . . . .

Wind, wind, all night through the Emperor's gardens
You gathered the weary delight of the wise and the witty
And perfume that curled out of urns of gold.
Wind, all night through the city
You gathered the word that murders, the whisper that hardens
The minds of men in a horrible mold.

Scatter the cargo you gathered, and blow through the hair
Of the flower-girl singing at dawn through the street;
Scatter the cargo you gathered, and bear
The silvery laughter that rings from the hill.

I have opened my window. Pour over me; spill
All the spring at my feet!

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HENRY FORD'S IDEAL: PEOPLE BEFORE PROFITS

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW BY WILLIAM L. STIDGER

PASTOR OF ST. MARK'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DETROIT

"I AM more interested in people than I am in profits. I want the heart of my industry to be service," said Henry Ford, and meant it.

I have watched Mr. Ford and his industry carefully and critically. I have come to feel that what he says in the above paragraph is sincere.

"I don't give a hang for money as such, only as it helps me to help people with it. I put it all back into the industry."

True enough, Mr. Ford is the same great business executive, the same efficient engineer and organizer; he still has his vision of the greatest manufacturing industry on earth. He has not let down, but he no longer cares, as he says in his own words, "a hang" about the mere making of money.

"That time is past," said Mr. Ford when I interviewed him. "I do not care any more for money as such than a housewife cares for coal for her kitchen range. It keeps the kettle boiling. Money as money, money as a private fortune, means nothing to me."

Mr. Ford's two dominant ambitions in life just now seem to be to lower the price of the Ford car even further, so that the consumer may profit, and to raise wages higher, so that his workmen may profit by his efficiency organization methods.

I have interviewed Mr. Ford on a dozen themes, and sooner or later we always get back to these two dominant thoughts in his heart: a desire to give the most to the consumer for his money and the most to the producer for his labor.

He thinks more about people than he does about profits.

The whole organization is shot through with this ideal. Isolated cases of injustice may be located, but with difficulty, in the organization.

A prominent engineer of Detroit, in no way connected with the Ford plant, stood a few weeks ago across from the Highland Park plant in a driving rain.

Thousands of workmen were pouring out of the Ford plant.

Suddenly there came a man crying as he lurched through the crowd.

This crying man was of foreign appearance; typical of thousands of the Ford employees.

My friend, a college-trained man with a human heart, was interested in knowing why the man was crying as he emerged from the Ford plant. He scented some injustice. He had heard that Ford's welfare spirit had been questioned. He slipped up to the man and said: "My friend, I am curious to know what is the matter? You seem to be in trouble. I should like to know what is the matter. Perhaps I can help you?"

The foreigner looked at him, and a smile spread over his face.

"I cry because I happy! I get sick. I go back to work. I think my job gone. They tak' me to doctor. He examine me. He find sick here (pointing to his lungs). He say I have go to Arizona. I have no money. He give me money. He say Mr. Ford wish that. That Mr. Ford plan for everybody. He pay my way. He give my wage to my wife and family. That make me cry. I so happy! That make me cry with the happiness!"

"Well, how did that little experience make you feel?" I asked my friend the engineer, for I knew him to be a Henry Ford cynic.

"It made me swear by Henry Ford forever and a day, by gosh! That was not propaganda. That was the real stuff. That didn't come through the advertising manager. That came through a human being."

That is exactly the spirit that the careful investigator will find throughout the Ford organization. That is the ideal that he will find from top to bottom. Perhaps it falls down in places because of the weakness of the human elements in the plan, but that is the thought that dominates the ideals of the Ford development.

I told Mr. Ford about this experience. He said, "That is what must happen under our system. We want everybody cared for."

He said it rather simply, not boastingly, with a trace of anxiety in his voice.

I checked up on this Ford organization myself without knowing that I was doing it. It happened in this fashion.

One day one of the women members of my church said: "'There is a young fellow in the Receiving Hospital dying. He hasn't a friend in Detroit. He had a job at the Ford plant, and was fired because he got sick just before Christmas. He has a family back in New Hampshire. Will you go see him?"

I told this good woman that I would go at once.

But a prayer-meeting night intervened, and I told my folks about this dying boy who had been fired from the Ford plant, and asked if anybody knew where I could get the boy a job if he got well.

Several of my men responded that they would get him a job.

Then I went to the Receiving Hospital to visit the boy and tell him the good news that when he got well I had a job for him.

I met the boy. I told him the good news. Then I got a delightful surprise from this common working-boy.

He said: "Why, there must be some mistake. I have my job at the Ford plant. They are saving it for me. They always do in case of sickness. They are paying for my hospital. They have sent a man to see me. It is nice of you to think of me, but the Ford foreman has already done that."

Then there came back to me the echo of Mr. Ford's own words, "People before profits."

Here were two living demonstrations of that motto coming under my own personal observation.

I had heard men say that the great Ford organization was cruel and heartless and that every man was like a cog in a great machine; that there was no human touch; but generally I found that such criticism came from men who had been turned down in their quest for financial help from Mr. Ford's office or from men who had never carefully investigated the plants. They had taken for truth the sour gossip of the disappointed.

I believe that Mr. Ford is the first great executive of any great industrial plant in America who as a matter of business policy puts people before profits.

I remember how he fought for the rights of the common peasants of Russia to get his tractors without being gouged by the men who handled his tractors.

Four Jews stood before him, having rushed from Moscow, Russia, part of the way by airplane, to claim the business right to handle Ford tractors this spring in Russia.

The chief anxiety that Mr. Ford seemed to have was that these Jews should not get the right to sell Ford tractors, which they claimed were the only hope for Russia this spring; should not get the exclusive right to handle these tractors and then boost the prices to a prohibitive figure. A tractor commands from $2,000 to $5,000 in Russia. Henry Ford demands that they sell at Michigan prices, plus ocean freight—about $600 or $700.

He said to these men: "Your race doesn't do business generally as I do business. You men may be all right, but I want it distinctly understood that we set the retail prices on these tractors here in Dearborn. We shall allow you a fair profit. But the people of Russia must not be exploited by you. The prices will be set here. You will have to do business according to our way of doing business or not at all."

These men were a high type of Jewish business men, and they agreed. The thing that impressed me was that Mr. Ford was thinking more of the peasants of Russia and the starving children than he was of the profits that would come from this great market for tractors. He wanted to be certain that these men should not get the exclusive right to sell Ford tractors and machines and then gouge the peasants.

And rest assured that Ford men will follow the matter up and see that only

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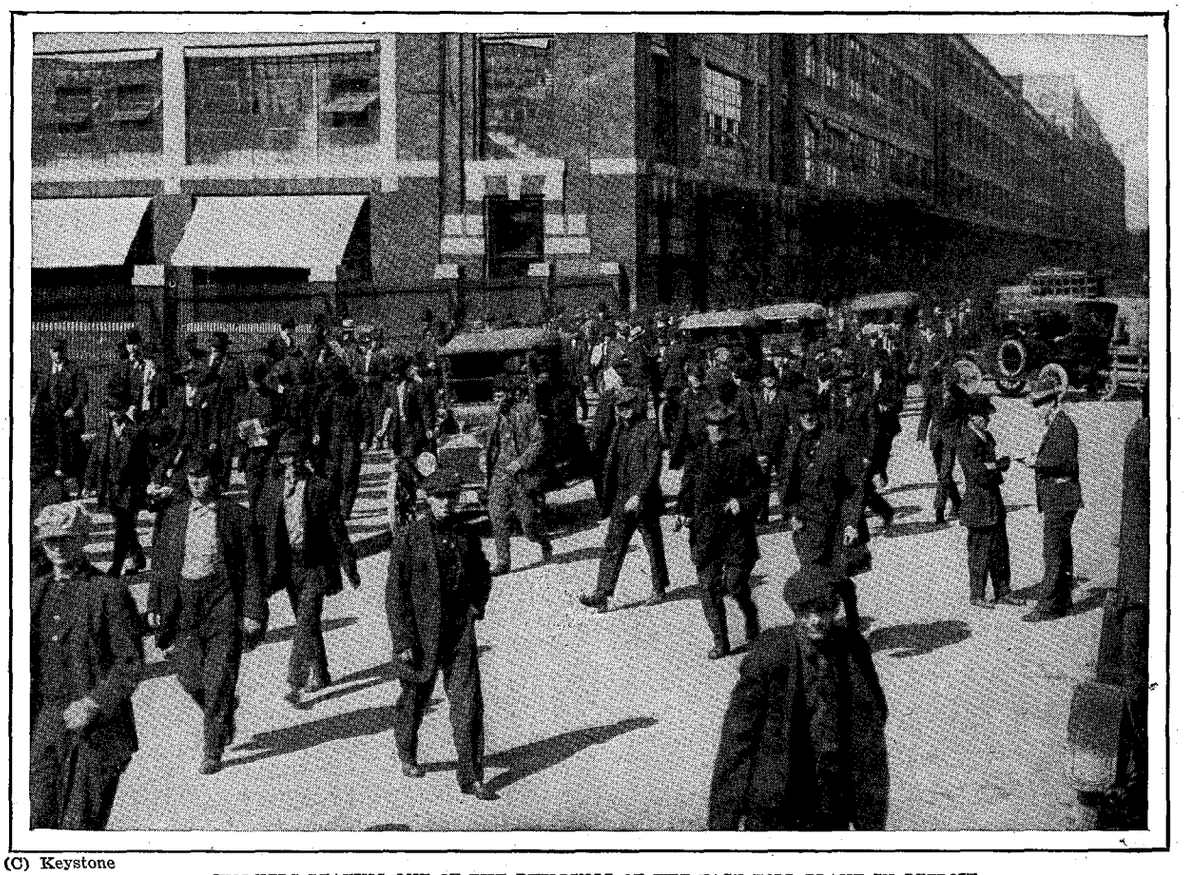

(C) Keystone

WORKERS LEAVING ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE VAST FORD PLANT IN DETROIT

a fair price is charged in Russia for those tractors.

I talked with him about the matter of his getting a monopoly on the raw products that go to make up his Ford.

Once again people in preference to profits was his dominant ideal.

He said: "I'd rather not have to organize my own raw products, but I have been forced to do so to protect the buyers of my cars. We never have strikes in the Ford plant. We found that we were being constantly handicapped by strikes in plants where we depended upon getting our raw products. That made it impossible to lower the price of the car. It cost us too much. Strikes and uncertainty are costly. So we organized our own raw-products sources and we can now protect the man who buys a Ford."

People before profits can be demonstrated every minute in the Ford plan and the Ford mind.

I talked with him, and asked him what he would do if he were running the railways of America. He said, "I would fire all the high-salaried ornaments and most of the lawyers."

That was rather a direct comeback, and it startled me, but I found, as I had so often found before, that Mr. Ford never makes a circumnavigating approach. He makes a frontal attack. His mind works like Lincoln's.

He does the unusual thing. He is not trammeled by conventions. He is not afraid to do a thing in a way that it has never been done before.

"What would you do, then, Mr. Ford, in case of a damage suit against the railways?"

"I would have an arbitration board, and when anybody got hurt on my roads I would have them come before that board. I would instruct that board to give them more than they asked for. If a wage-earner was incapacitated for work, I would compensate him so that his family could live. I would see if anybody in the family could work, and give him a job. I would save them lawyer's fees, and in the end they would get more than under the present system, because the lawyers would not get all of the compensation."

That sounded like a sensible reply. It sounded pragmatic; it sounded as if it would work. He would give people more than they asked for, and still save money. The lawyers would not get it all. I laughed aloud. His reply was so simple, and yet it sounded reasonable. It certainly was direct.

"That is revolutionary," I said.

"But under this plan, the man gets the money who needs it and who in all justice ought to have it, and not the lawyers," he said, with a smile.

"You're right, Mr. Ford."

"And it would save the salaries of a large corps of lawyers and cut down running expenses," he added.

"And then we could lower freight rates and raise wages."

There it was again. Always thinking of people before profits.

That seems to be the theme of the Ford Industrial Symphony. It runs through the Ford ideals like the theme of a great symphony; like a silver thread through the fabric of a great man's soul. "People before profits."

It is absolutely the great secret of two things about Mr. Ford: his popularity and his news value.

Mr. Ford is good news because he is always doing something for somebody. I counted fifteen news stories about Mr. Ford in a bunch of morning papers this summer. I analyzed them. Twelve of them were worth sending over the wires because he was rendering service to people: The Muscle Shoals project had its news space. It was news because of its vastness and because Mr. Ford's main object in its purchase was to lower the cost of fertilizer. The story of Mr. Ford selling coke at cost had its space that morning. Another story of a man rendering service. The Cost-Stores had a place in the news that morning, which was another story of Mr. Ford's effort to help people. The announcement that during the coal famine he would supply the poor with coal at cost had its place that morning. So it went. "People before profits."

The newspaper world admits that Mr. Ford is the best "news" in America. The clipping bureaus say that there has never been a man in all history about whom so much is written, not even the Kaiser or Roosevelt. Why?

Because people trust him. They know that he is unselfish. They know that he is more interested in people than in making money.

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ABRAHAM'S HOME TOWN

BY WILLIAM A. McGARRY

UR of the Chaldees, which is named in Genesis as the ancestral home of the Patriarch Abraham, is beginning to crowd the Valley of the Kings out of the archæological limelight in the eyes of scientists and historians, if not in popular interest. For seventy-five years it has been a beacon of hope to these delvers in records of the earliest civilizations. On the basis of occasional finds in and around its sand-swept ruins it has been described as a treasure-house of information. The world's first library, containing nothing but originals and first editions, is said to be packed into its buried halls. In that library it has been hoped will be found the nearest existing approach to an actual, detailed account of how man emerged from savagery to civilization.

Whether that hope is to be fulfilled it is still too early to say. Fragmentary reports are coming in from the field, however, telling of discoveries made from trial trenches that point to the existence of far more valuable records when complete excavation shall have been made. Enough has been brought to light to indicate that optimistic estimates of the historic value of Ur are more than justified. In range of time alone the possibilities are extraordinary. On a single level the explorers have found records of Nebuchadrezzar, who reigned from 604 to 562 B.C., side by side with those of Enannatum, King of Lagash in 3200 B.C. The director of the expedition estimates that the foundations of the temple he has uncovered may go back to 5000 B.C.

Six months ago the University Museum of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the British Museum, launched the first systematic exploration of the ruins of Ur. The work is directed by C. Leonard Woolley, an archæologist of note, who has associated with him H. R. Hall. The latter made preliminary studies of the site in 1919 for the British Museum. Prior to that nothing of any consequence had been done since the visit of Sir Henry Rawlinson more than sixty years ago. It was Rawlinson who identified the city as Ur of the Chaldees, on the basis of his own studies and those made at his instance by J. E. Taylor in 1854 and 1855. Even before its identification it was apparent from external evidence that the site was important. A brick tower thrust itself out of the mound of sand that has swept over all the other structures, and that has been identified since as the Temple of the Moon God, Sin.

To the lay mind Ur is important because of its Biblical significance. Historians are interested in that aspect also, since it may furnish a more detailed account of the migration described in Genesis and of the reasons for it. But aside from the religious interest Ur has attracted attention by reason of references to it in ancient records found elsewhere, which have led some scientists to the belief that it may have been the first of the large communities in southern Mesopotamia, the center of that Sumerian culture and religion taken over and maintained at Nippur and Babylon by the later Semites. The town is located eighty miles from Basra, at the head of the Persian

STATUE IN DIORITE OF KING ENANNATUM, RULER OF NINEVEH, 3200 B.C.

Gulf, and about six miles east from the river at the edge of the Syrian desert.

Heretofore it has been explained that excavations were impossible either because of the attitude of the Turks, when they were in power, or that of the desert tribes. When the present permit was issued, it was expected that the archæologists would have peaceful conditions and would be unmolested. Reports from Dr. Woolley, however, indicate that the district is still far from pacified. In a recent report to Dr. G. B. Gordon, Director of the University Museum, he said:

"In the small hours of the night of November 7–8 our camp was attacked by six men armed with rifles. One of our guards was killed and a great deal of our personal effects stolen. The robbers have since been arrested and much of the stolen stuff recovered. Since that night the camp has been guarded by an increased number of men, but as the arrest of the robbers has minimized the risk of a second attack we have now reduced the guard to five men."

In the same report, however, the explorer described the digging of a trial trench that cut across the sanctuary of the Moon God's temple, of which he says:

"This Temple of the Moon God was apparently the biggest, as it was certainly one of the most famous, of the temples of Mesopotamia. The building stood on a platform supported by a wall nine feet thick, which still is preserved to more than a man's height and with its double buttresses forms a most imposing mass of masonry.

"We are not yet in a position to give a detailed history of this building, but this was remarkably long and full of vicissitudes. From the dated objects which we have found, it is clear that it was already standing early in the third millennium B.C., and it is possible that its foundations go back to the fifth millennium B.C. The earliest building of which we have as yet found traces is, as a matter of fact, well preserved considering its antiquity. It is solidly constructed of unbaked rectangular bricks. The authorship of this building is unknown to us. It probably had a long life, and at some time or other it was patched by a king who used baked brick for his work. Later still, this wall was razed and rebuilt at about 2000 B.C., at which time the whole temple was reconstructed of burnt brick, the new walls being religiously erected on precisely the same lines as the old. Wherever we find burnt-brick walls of early date we find mud-brick walls of earlier date underneath them at a lower level.

"The earliest inscriptions identifiable with certainty are of about 2630 B.C. Among the later inscriptions are those of Nebuchadrezzar, who restored parts of the building. There are also inscriptions of Nabonidus, 555–538 B.C., who put in new pavements and new walls with inscribed bricks on which are recorded his restoration." It is interesting at this point to note that archæologists are indebted to the University Museum and to Dr. Stephen Herbert Langdon, now Professor of Assyriology at Oxford, for much of their later information concerning the cult of the Moon God. Dr. Langdon spent some years as curator of the Museum's Babylonian section. In that position his chief activity was the classification and translation of texts from the famous Nippur library, particularly those of a religious nature. He has published several volumes on Sumerian psalms and liturgies, together with the later Babylonian examples. One of the tablets so translated records the dedication by Nabonidus, when he was King of Nineveh, of his daughter to the Temple of the Moon God. She

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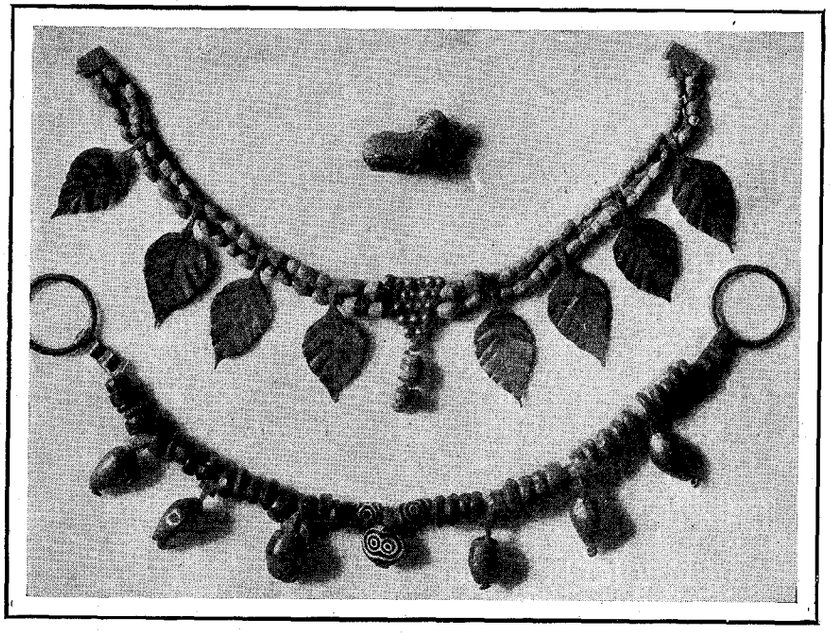


NECKLACES OF GOLD LEAF AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND AT UR

became high priestess and oracle of the god. It was her duty to read divinations and to interpret the changes in the moon. The account describes in great detail how she lived in a house of her own within the temple precincts, where a watch was set day and night.

The Nippur excavations, started by the University Museum in 1888, yielded a total of nearly fifty thousand tablets, of which half came to this country and are now on file at the Museum. Scholars have been at work making translations for more than twenty years, but the task is not yet finished. It is only within the last few years that Dr. Leon Legrain, present curator of the Babylonian section, has succeeded in restoring the framework of three thousand years of history. He found in the Nippur collection chronological lists of dynasties and kings as compiled about 2000 B.C. by Babylonian historians. Eight dynasties have been added to the lists already known as a result; the ones known but undated have been placed in their proper sequence, and scores of kings whose names were known have been definitely assigned to their proper places in the history of early Mesopotamia.

The knowledge that has been obtained from these and other sources in the last six to ten years has brought about a new conception of the importance of the work in the field. It is known now that many irreplaceable original records have been lost by previous expeditions through failure to determine their importance at the source of the find. The difficulties and the new methods of overcoming them are thus outlined by Dr. Woolley:

"Tablets continue to turn up in considerable numbers. These are almost without exception of unbaked clay, and after their long burial in damp soil impregnated with salts they are generally in a lamentable state, difficult to distinguish from the surrounding earth and more difficult to extract from it, though in this respect our workmen have developed an unexpected and gratifying skill. It is dangerous to handle and impossible to clean them, as the clay is soft while damp and powdery when dry, and they would certainly decompose if left to themselves.

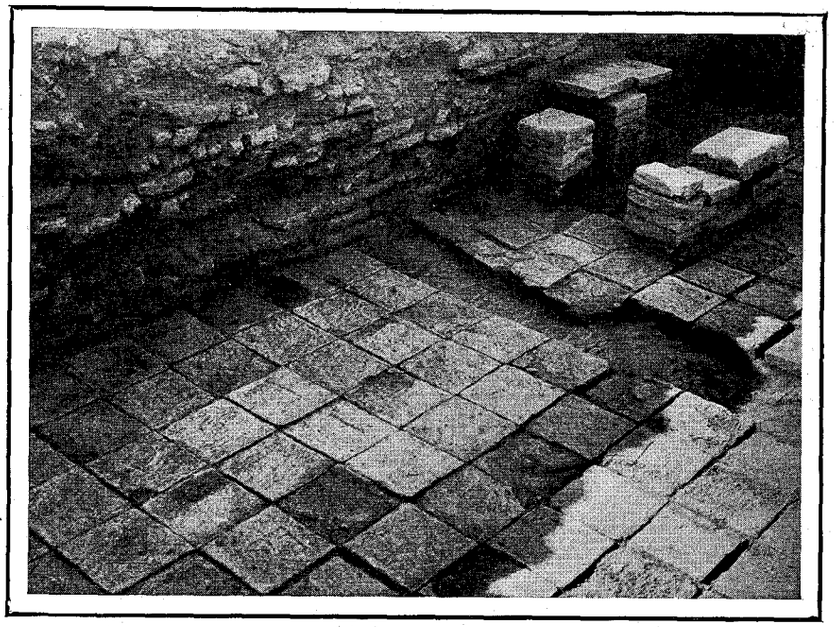
"I have therefore adopted a means of dealing with them, more elaborate, I imagine, than has before been attempted in the field, but amply justified by its results. The tablets as found are packed in tins in dry sand and baked in an improvised kiln heated by fuel oil. The majority can, after this baking, be brushed clean and left. If necessary, they are treated with hydrochloric acid. Those which were badly flaked or disintegrated by salt action are, after careful cleaning, joined together and solidified with a celluloid solution."

The record of Enannatum, King of Lagash, referred to above, was in the shape of a diorite statue. It is one of the earliest ever found in Mesopotamia. "The head was broken off in antiquity and the neck smoothed down," writes Dr. Woolley. "Around the right upper arm and across the back of the figure runs a long inscription well preserved. One hand, which was broken away, was found separately. The figure is otherwise intact. The presence of this king's statue in the sanctuary of Ur is difficult to explain. It may possibly be a trophy of war."

The statue was found within the ruins of a brick-paved gate house to the temple yard, lying amid charred timbers, indicating that the structure had been swept by fire at some early period.

The statue of Enannatum is considered the most important single discovery made so far, although translation of the tablets may put a different aspect on the finds. The explorers have also found a quantity of gold and jewelry. It was cached beneath a brick pavement overlaid on the one put down by Nebuchadrezzar, and included gold rings, bracelets, beads, earrings, lockets, and pendants; a female statuette in gold; silver vases, bracelets, and rings; bronze vases; engraved seal stones; and great quantities of beads in lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate, amethyst, and malachite. There have been also many pottery finds. Archæologists, however, are more interested in the size and formation of the temple walls now being slowly uncovered, since on that depends the hope of what may be found in the ruins. In his last report to the Museum in that connection Dr. Woolley said:

"During the month we have traced a part of the outer wall of the sacred enclosure of the great temple. This work has as yet to be completed and has



THE PAVEMENT AT UR PUT DOWN BY NEBUCHADREZZAR

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given us an entirely new aspect of the site as a whole. The enclosing wall is very massive and supported by buttresses. Instead of this sacred enclosure being a wide-open space with isolated buildings scattered about it, we expect now to find a solid mass of buildings linked with each other, that would have presented a solid mass and a most formidable front to an enemy who might have forced the outer wall. In addition we have cleared several chambers of the temple itself, the complete excavation of which will require a long time and cannot be finished this year. In one of the chambers a great many inscribed tablets were found, dating for the most part from the third millennium B.C. Some of these are temple accounts, while others are religious texts, such as omens.

"The temple wall is of different dates. At the lowest level we find a straight-faced wall of crude brick, which probably represents the original enclosure put up by Ur Engur, 2300 B.C., when he set aside as sacred the area occupied by the older temples and part of the mound of the primitive settlement. At a later period there was built over this a wall decorated with vertical recesses in the brickwork. The date of this wall cannot yet be settled. It, in turn, fell into decay and was restored in the New Babylonian period, while further alterations and repairs were carried out still later by the first of the Persian kings. In the northern gate of the northeast side we found in position the hinge stone of Bur-Sin, reused by Cyrus and built by him into a hinge box which incorporated bricks of Nabonidus. The southern gate of the same side of the temple wall contains a hinge box of Cyrus the Great. In another gate the hinge stone bears the inscription of Nabonidus. The long history of the wall is therefore fairly illustrated in the parts which remain."

IMMIGRANT

BY HAROLD VINAL

He plows these fields, remembering Italy,
A bay of glistening water and a dome,
A tired man beneath an alien tree
Who cannot quite forget a place called home.
The scent of apple trees is little worth
To ease the memory of other trees,
Nor is there balm or comfort in this earth
Nor any beauty in such things as these.

Never a bird goes winging in the twilight
But he remembers others he has heard,
Never a plum branch shivers in the moonlight
But he is strangely moved and strangely stirred—
Remembering orchards and a sunny place,
A little lad, a woman's tearful face.

TWO VILLAGE DELEGATES

BY EMANUEL L. NOWAK

OUR story takes us back to the time in Russia when one still made writing-ink out of willow catkins and oaken bark mixed with copper water. But since only a few could write in those days, it mattered little whether a steel pen was used or one made of goose quill. The main requisite was a ready tongue and voice of authority.

So it happened that two peasants, Astafiei Astafievitch and Naum Prokoffitch, gained the upper hand in the affairs of their native village. Although they had less in their heads than in their pockets, they were nevertheless of the opinion that all should dance to their tune. And so people did. For, as the old saying goes in Russia, Fat floats on top even if it comes from a dog, which translated into good Anglo-Saxon resolves itself into our old friend, "Money talks." But enough of wisdom; let us return to our two village Crœsuses.

Astafiei Astafievitch had inherited a large farm from his sire, and to the important standing in the community which this possession gave him he added a loud voice and a mien of solid authority. Confronted with his large, bushy red beard and immense *embonpoint*, the heart of even the boldest would fail them. He seemed to have been fashioned by nature to support the dignity of the office of *Starshina*, or village mayor.

His natural crony and *kum* (for each had officiated as godfather to the other's children at baptism) was Naum Prokoffitch. What this estimable man lacked in bulk he more than made up in readiness of speech. He could harangue his fellow-townsmen by the hour, and knew how to mold their opinions to his own advantage; the less he knew about any subject, the more his eloquence waxed and grew. By some means or other he too had gathered quite a considerable amount of property; and so these worthies, each mutually admiring the astuteness of the other, ruled the village with a rod of iron.

Nothing was bought or sold without their first crowding in by sheer gall and taking the lion's share for themselves, and no one dared to bid against them for fear of incurring their displeasure. Of course it happened now and then that some mower during harvest time would complain that Astafiei Astafievitch paid his help less than others, or a secret suspicion got abroad that Naum Prokoffitch did not give proper account of the moneys intrusted to him as village treasurer; but an authoritative gesture from the one or an eloquent outburst from the other would still every rumor.

One day a letter came from the Government Land Office at Saratoff addressed to the village Council. When all the members had come together, the letter was read by the clerk, who was incidentally one of the few in the village who could do such a thing. The missive stated that the Government had purchased a large tract of land beyond the Volga River from Kirghiz tribes, and that this ground was now to be opened for colonization by such of the peasants as wished to settle there. Each village was asked to select two delegates to be sent to Saratoff, who were to be invested with the proper authority to represent the prospective homesteaders.

When the word "authority" was read, the *Starshina* cleared his throat loudly and cast a significant look at Naum Prokoffitch. He arose as soon as the reading was over and declared that for a mission of such grave importance the Council should send their two wisest

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and most influential citizens. And, since no one could dispute this rank with our two friends, it was forthwith decided that they alone could be depended upon to uphold properly the dignity of such an office.

A formal answer was laboriously penned accepting the offer of the Land Office, and a number of peasants formed in line to put their marks to it as prospective emigrants. Armed with this document, the delegates put on their best Sunday kaftans, combed their beards, greased their boots with axle grease, and departed with befitting pomp—wrapped closely in an impenetrable cloak of self-importance and the densest ignorance. But pride cometh before the fall.

They hardly deigned to bow to acquaintances along the way, and when they reached Saratoff they put up their horse and cart at an inn and engaged a room. After a great deal of inquiring they finally located the Government Land Office, where they delivered their letter and in return were given a number. This number would represent their village when the land would be distributed by means of the lottery wheel; later they were to be notified by mail which section had fallen to the lot of their adventurous townspeople.

Since their task was now completed, the two peasants wiped the sweat from their faces and started out to see the sights. And many strange and unfamiliar sights met their eyes. Soldiers marched by with blaring music, and once a policeman told them to move on as they stood in the middle of the walk, gawking at the fashionably dressed ladies in immense hoop-skirts.

At length the rustics became hungry and bethought them about supper. So they bought some salt herring, a loaf of bread, and, between them, a pound of loaf sugar and a quarter pound of tea. They had heard that city people drank their tea out of samovars, and so when they reached their lodgings they ordered one brought to them.

"Do you wish tea and sugar with it?" the innkeeper asked.

"No," they answered, craftily, thinking that they were stealing a march on him, "we have brought our own."

"*Kharasho*," said the host, carelessly, and went away.

Soon the maid brought a steaming samovar with cups, saucers, teapot, drip-pan, sugar-bowl, etc., on a large tray and set everything before them. After she had gone the two peasants began scratching their heads and looked at each other in dismay. What was to be done? At home their wives always prepared this delicious beverage in a great teapot which always stood simmering on the stove, but how tea was prepared with a samovar was a mystery. What were they to begin with, with all this array of crockery? But they were too conceited to ask questions and thus expose their ignorance.

They leaned forward with furrowed brows and tried to find a solution to the matter. Suddenly Naum Prokoffitch struck his head with his fist.

"I have it, *kum!*" he cried, joyously. "Let me prepare the tea."

He took both the tea and sugar, and, opening the lid of the samovar, threw them down into the boiling water. Then they sat down to survey their work with smug satisfaction. Meanwhile the tea leaves settled down to the bottom and clogged up the vent-pipe leading to the faucet.

Our delegates spread out their lunch on the table and now betook themselves to the samovar, chuckling avariciously over the neat trick they had played on the host by bringing their own tea and sugar. But, to their amazement, on turning the faucet no tea poured forth—only a drop or two.

Scenting treachery on the part of the innkeeper, they grew angry and began to pound loudly on the table. Mine host soon appeared.

"*Hey khozain!*" (host), they shouted pompously, red-faced with anger, "what ails your samovar?"

"Nothing, your Excellencies, I assure you."

"Well look to it yourself, then; the tea won't pour."

The puzzled innkeeper went over and took a glance at the situation. He noticed, to his surprise, that the teapot was still empty and unused.

"But where is your tea?" he queried.

"Why, in the samovar, where it belongs."

The host had a severe coughing spell.

"And your sugar?" he asked, weakly.

"We put it there also. Don't you think we know how to make tea?"

The landlord could contain himself no longer; he leaned against the table and burst out into peals of laughter. Our delegates were dumfounded; they looked at him with open mouths.

"*Okh*, you brace of simpletons!" he laughed; "that is not the way to do it. Manya," he called through the door, "take away this samovar and bring another one; these loons in here don't even know how to make tea for themselves!"

Our heroes sat there like two wet poodles while the innkeeper brewed some fresh tea in the little teapot and set it on the flue over the hot charcoal fire within the samovar.

"Now, you bark-shoes," he grinned, "that is the way it is done. I ought to charge you double for teaching you something."

He went out into the main room, and soon fresh roars of laughter greeted the ears of the humiliated dignitaries within, for whom their lunch had lost all its savor. They had taken pains to tell their host importantly who they were and what their mission at Saratoff was, and so his tale now lost nothing in the telling of it.

A jolly student overheard the landlord's story and slapped his thigh in glee.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "When do these bumpkins leave for home?"

"To-morrow morning," was the answer.

That night the student stayed up late in his room writing something, and he chuckled as he wrote.

Early next morning Astafiei and Naum made ready for the return trip. Neither had slept very much after their unfortunate samovar episode, so they now hoped to leave early before many of the lodgers were abroad; for that reason they had paid their bill the night before. Just as they were driving off the student came running up with an official-looking document, covered with seals, in his hand.

"A letter for your village Council from the Land Office," he said, breathlessly. "Lucky I got here just in time!"

Since the student was a stranger to them, they suspected no evil. They took the letter and went their way.

For a time they rode in silence, but as they drew nearer home their courage returned. Astafiei cleared his throat and looked about him with more assurance, for were they not, after all, the honored delegates returning from a successful mission? He held the letter more firmly in his hand. Naum already busied himself with preparing a long-winded speech about the honors which they had received in the big city and of the wonderful things they had seen.

They handed their letter to the clerk, who sent the beadle out to call the Councilmen. As a special favor, the prospective emigrants were also admitted, while admiring citizens stood looking in at the windows.

Every one was hushed and expectant; the returned delegates were the attraction for all eyes. Finally the scribe brought the document on a plate, and amid a tense silence broke the seals.

"Venerable Councilors and villagers," the letter began, "it gives me great pain to be obliged to break unpleasant news to you. But in order to portray things in their true light, I feel myself impelled to acquaint you with the real character of the ignorant cattle whom you sent to Sartoff as your delegates"—

Consternation! Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and laughter.

"In stinginess and pomposity they leave nothing to be desired, for they have had a pleasure trip at your expense. They made perfect asses of themselves at an inn while here, so that they became the butt for all the lodgers. I am of the opinion that they owe the landlord a reward for instructing them the correct way to prepare tea in a samovar. In future, when you have occasion to send delegates to Saratoff again, use a little more judgment and leave your two biggest fools at home.

A FRIEND."

After the first moment of surprise the room shook with mirth at the expense of the discomfited victims. Gone were their pompous dignity and their pride; their reign was at an end. They slunk away to their homes to become the laughing-stock of the whole village. *Sic semper tyrannis!*

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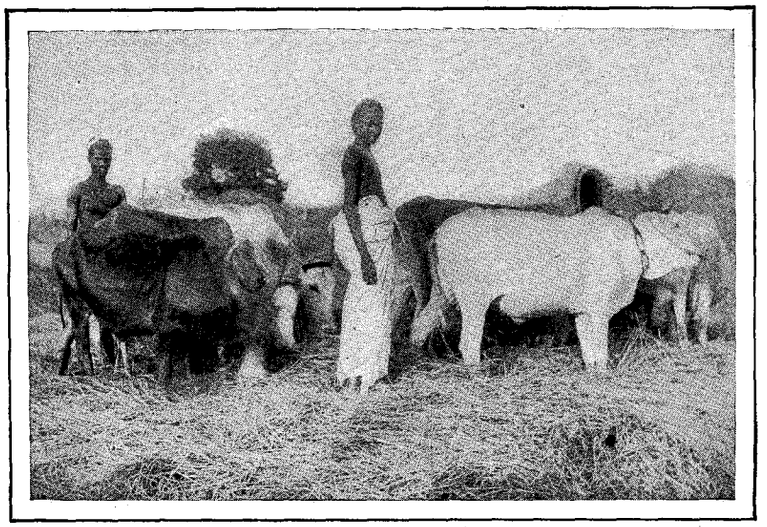
AN INDIAN RICE HARVEST

TREADING OUT THE RICE HARVEST

Old Bible methods are still in style in parts of South India. After the rice has been brought from the paddy fields the bullocks are used to tread out the grain. Thus the rice is separated from the stalk. This is a common sight during harvest time near Madura. These are the customs among the Tamil people, who are darker than many of the Indians of the north of India. As farms are very small, it is difficult to introduce modern methods from America and also modern machinery. Great experimental stations are, however, being established in certain places so that the natives may learn how things are done in far-away America

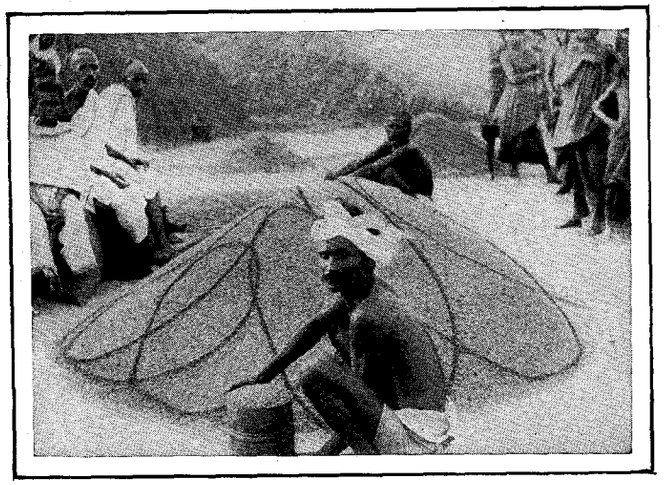


WOMEN POUNDING RICE

A typical village scene near Madura in South India. The main crop and also the main food is rice. The task of preparing this rice is recognized as the duty of the women, who may be seen any morning in the village square attending to this duty. With a large stick to which a piece of iron is attached the rice is beaten until the hull or shell is separated from it. The rice is then boiled for the evening meal

HEAPS OF RICE AFTER THE OXEN HAVE DONE THEIR WORK

Men of all castes eat rice in South India. They are very particular about using only the kind of rice which is raised in their neighborhood. In 1919 and 1920 there was a rice famine near Madura and the Government imported rice from Burma. As this was a different variety, there was quite a deal of complaint, even though this rice was sold considerably cheaper than was the home-grown variety



From Harold Cooper, Columbus, Ohio

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THE BOOK TABLE

NEW FORMS IN THE THEATER[1]

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

CLEAR-MINDEDNESS is what we most need in our discussion of things pertaining to the theater. We are going through a period of vital change, and we are being deluged with books of interesting comment, wherein there are unaccustomed terms being used and startling claims being made. Realism is saying its *mea culpa*. For the first time in the history of the American theater we are examining our processes, throwing out our accumulated deadwood, and revaluing the drama from a deeper comprehension of fundamental æsthetic principles. It is a good thing—presaging healthful development—that the artist has entered the theater in this country. While he has sometimes run amuck in his serrated ideas, he at least has known what he is after, and this seems to be to get a theater which no longer has to do with the picture or the picture frame, but which, through purity of form, reaches the ecstasy of spirit.

The statement of our American stage designers, published by the "Theatre Arts Magazine" in 1919, went far toward making that discerning part of our public which is interested in the theater and its future understand just why these artists were in the theater and how far they loved it as an art. Of course there were some of these young men who merely echoed more concretely the erratic fountain source of their inspiration, Gordon Craig; and there were others who proved themselves to be most ardent tourists of the European theaters, where through Reinhardt, Bakst, Stanislavsky, Appia, and Dalcroze they got to know what the modern movement in the theater was, what its most improved—and oftentimes complicated—mechanism was, which might aim at simplicity, but which in instances proved equally as expensive as the realism from which the theater has broken. But nevertheless this statement cleared the air and accentuated the seriousness of the designers and showed many of us where we stood.

We haven't advanced very far since then; for the simple reason that with the rise of this art spirit in the theater there also came a tightening process of real estate organization in the theater of commerce. And, while our artists have worked in the theater—bringing to it a freshness of form and color and an intensity of mood—they have not been able to advance, as yet, to that point where they can affect either the directors of the theater, the dramatists who work for it, or the building which they say must be differently conceived to hold the spiritualized content.

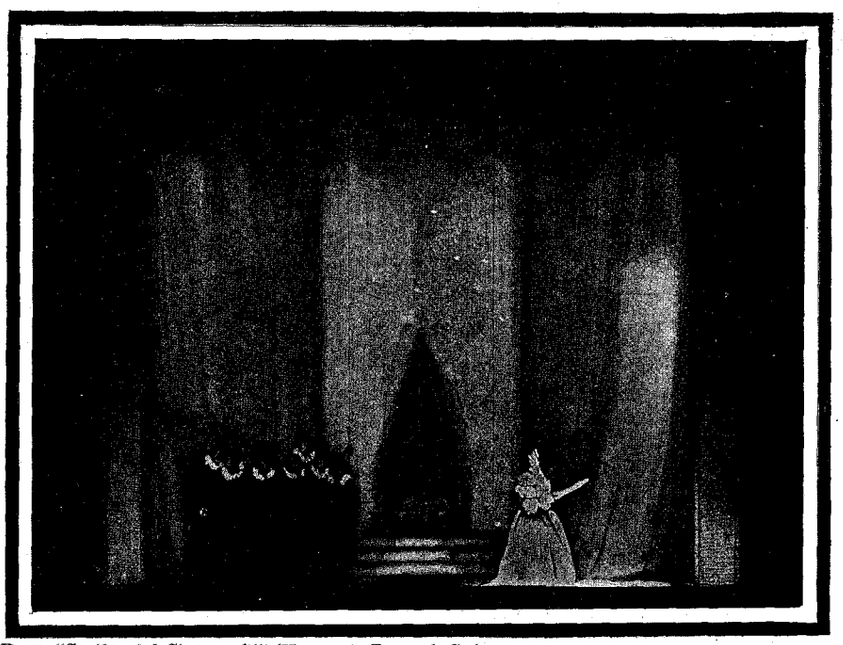
There have been some striking comments published in book form on this theatrical revolution, notably the work of Hiram K. Moderwell and Sheldon Cheney. And recently Kenneth Macgowan has come forward as the spokesman, an observational student who has written two books about what he sees of practice and what he has learned of the new spirit. I cannot say that his two volumes are marked by any clearness of conception, save where he follows closely what others have stated; he has assumed æstheticism rather than having it come as an inner conviction. There is not that luminosity in Macgowan while writing of scenecraft that there is in Stark Young while writing, for instance, of acting. He cannot quite get over the historian's realization of a "movement" in art, and he falls into the realm of pure discussion of debatable terms. When he considers these terms, there is a confusion due largely to his borrowing from others rather than his working out the ideas for himself.

So evident is this that it would need no further corroboration than the mere reading of his first book, "The Theatre of Tomorrow," where he whips himself into a commendable frenzy of prophecy. But he supports my conviction by writing a second book, "Continental Stagecraft," which is a kind of Cook's tourist survey—in sixty days or more—of the realm of art theaters abroad, with special emphasis laid on Germany. He had the excellent companionship in his pilgrimage of Robert Edmond Jones, who sketched as they went, and who undoubtedly must have, at the same time, added to Macgowan's store of ideas on the æsthetic value of what the two saw.

I am not discounting at all the usefulness of such a treatment, though I can see where there is much that must be ephemeral in so rapid a tour of Continental playhouses, especially during a period of such upheaval as Europe is now undergoing. Macgowan, even in his chapter on "Black Curtains," which links the present state of the German theaters with the present state of German political change, does not attempt to present any human delineation, such as Oliver Sayler gave us in "The Russian Theatre under the Revolution," later changed to "The Russian Theatre," in order to catch the interest of audiences seeking abiding joy in the Moscow Art Theatre, now touring America. Macgowan is peculiarly mechanical and theoretical; he gives you the statement without the conviction or the flavor—the accomplishment without the man. In reading Gordon Craig one can afford to lose the man in the philosophy; in his case style suggests the man. And here again, had Stark Young written such a book, to judge by the isolated essays in his "The Flower in Drama," he would have made the way bright with trembling imminency.

All of Macgowan's enthusiasms are

[1] Continental Stagecraft. By Kenneth Macgowan and Robert Edmond Jones. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $5.
The Flower in Drama. By Stark Young. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.
The Craftsmanship of the One-Act Play. By Percival Wilde. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $3.



From "Continental Stagecraft" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.).

"MARIA STUART:" THE THRONE-ROOM AT WESTMINSTER

Tall screens of blue and gold are ranged behind a dais surmounted by a high, pointed throne of dull gold. At either side curtains of silvery blue. Queen Elizabeth wears a gown of gleaming gold. A Weichert production in Frankfort designed by Sievert

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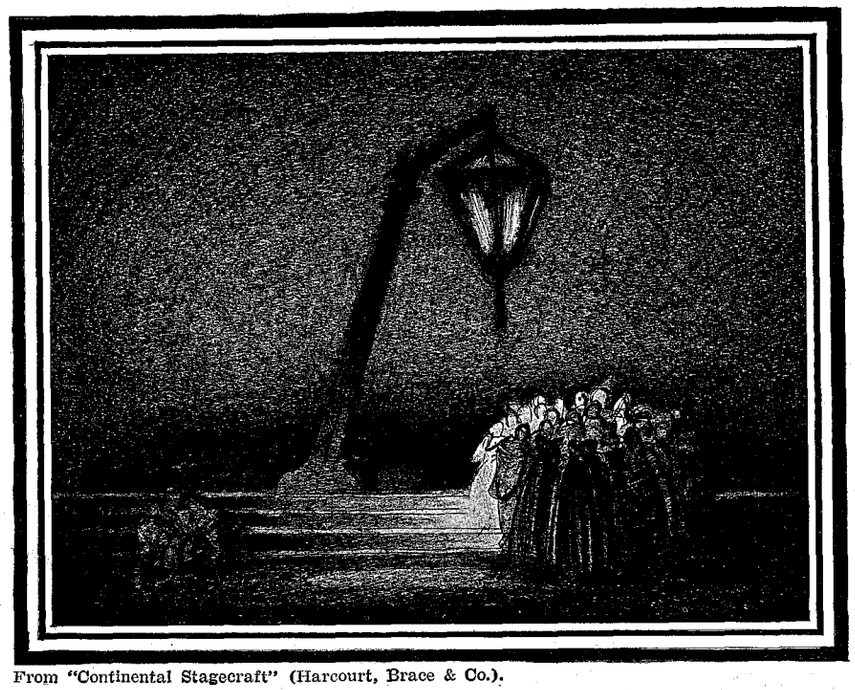
rightly placed; he has been a conscientious observer; while Jones's drawings show that *he* has been the fervent one. Peculiarly there is a realistic statement of inward matter, and, for that reason, both of Macgowan's books, while they interested me, left me unmoved. But Stark Young, however fragmentary his random essays—the most striking of which is the one on the art of acting—leaves one refreshed, with the spirit rather than the husk of the flower. And, after all, what is the mere detailing of names of designers and intricacies of stage machines if one does not realize that, whether it be in Germany, in Austria, in Czechoslovakia, or in Russia (which country the two did not visit), all these shiftings in the theater are for the purpose of breaking through medium to the spirit, or of arranging theatrical media so that they will not annoy the life of the spirit breaking through? Macgowan knows all this, and he states it time in and time out. But he is a disciple rather than a prophet, even though in some of his chapters in both books he prophesies what the theater of the future is to be: that theater which is to be built upon the revitalizing of the actor's art, the entrance of new elements, like mass and mob spirit into scenery and playwriting, and those curiously architectural conceptions of the theater building which will give to motion and movement on the stage an entirely new meaning.

It is significant, I have said, that the reading public should be getting such books on the theater as these; just as significant as that the poets should be getting Amy Lowell's "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry," Louis Untermeyer's "The New Era in American Poetry," and Lowes's "Convention and Revolt in Poetry." Something is going on in all of the creative arts in America, and the dawn of creative flowering is always preceded by statement of art principles and close questioning of art technic. Stark Young's "The Flower in Drama" is marked by calmness of judgment, which suggests to me that he has come to the theater as critic after his æsthetic philosophy has been shaken and enriched by the theories of design and form and color introduced into the realm of modern painting by Cézanne, Matisse, and others. In other words, he gives us creative criticism, and, as his book is composed of thoughts that are worth while, yet hung on the very casual moment of the current theater in New York—however high the spots may be according to the general average of our American production—meeting with such lucid understanding of what art comprises, makes us welcome Young in the theater as one of the few who will help the new movement immeasurably by interesting his readers simply, and with no propaganda motive in reaching a deeper appreciation of the finest things in art. This slim volume presages fuller things from his graceful pen.



From "Continental Stagecraft" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.).

A SCENE FROM GRABBE'S "NAPOLEON"

The Place de Grève in Paris is indicated by a great street lamp set boldly on a raised platform in the center of the stage. A Jessner production designed by Cesar Klein

The artist in all matters pertaining to the theater must know his tools; which are not to reproduce what he sees, but to suggest those complexes of the soul lying beneath the surface and seen through the surface. Art is not an easy matter; it is not something to be taken lightly. Nor, in the examination of technic, does it imply surface construction. Technic is a means toward an end; the simplest, most adroit, most balanced way of going directly, effectively toward the goal of all art, which is spiritual illumination. Percival Wilde's "The Craftsmanship of the One-Act Play" has pleased me greatly because it is not a mere statement of formulas, such as books on technic commonly are, but is instinct with just that æsthetic quality which is pronounced in Stark Young and implied very forcefully here.

There has been a great deal of confusion as to what a one-act play is. Many incidents, good for short stories, yet put into dialogue form, have been called by that name. Shay's two anthologies are marred often by this fault. There has been a limitation of practice, a narrowness of conception as to what a one-act play really is—how organically itself it is, with its own shape, its own psychologies, its own effective means, its own wholeness. Those who contemplate writing in this special field—which is not a diminutive short length of the long form of drama, not a Lilliputian curiosity crammed into a mold and called a one-act play, merely because it is not a two or three or four act play—should ponder well this new book. Wilde, before one has gone very far into his treatment of the subject, establishes its contour, its content, its curve of being, its rise of interest, its design of preparation, and its artistic uses of materials.

It is true that the medium of expression in the one-act play is the same as that of the more intricate drama, and also that there are many elements in both common to each. It is also true that the novice who has had successful practice in the short form—which because of its shortness allows of more frequent experiment, and hence becomes an excellent field for the gaining of flexibility in characterization, the use of dialogue, the testing of language, and the balancing of motives—can look forward more hopefully to the longer drama because of his experience in the craftsmanship of the short form. Wilde's book, therefore, increases its sphere of usefulness, and becomes a psychological discussion of craftsmanship in the theater which results in perfect dramatic art. It is not involved in "new movement;" it goes to bed-rock of dramatic instinct, of dramatic content, of dramatic appeal, and builds up from there, giving a running commentary of the practical experience of the author as a worker himself in the field.

The book is written fluently, with a view of the subject all around, even to the fourth dimension. There is a direct drive from the beginning of an idea to its culmination in the finished product, and its fulfillment in the acceptance by an audience. The chapters are unified and compact, with every possible consideration of exposition, preparation, complication, suspense, crisis, and climax, with the resultant resolution and light. In the byways of construction, like the selection of names and the fitness of one to be a dramatist, Wilde is strikingly pleasing.

This is really the first discussion of

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the one-act play which senses the true philosophy of the form. Professor Roland Lewis in his "Technique of the One-Act Play" is filled with debatable formulas concocted out of his mind rather than from any authority of the theater. People writing the one-act play have gone on the principle that the manuscript, when typed, must have just so many pages, that it must play just so long because of the sanction of vaudeville, and because it will occupy one-quarter of the time on an evening's bill for a Little Theater. The foreigners have written on the subject with more astuteness than the general writer in America; but much of what they have said still remains untranslated, like Evreinov's varied comments on the monodrama. Wilde, out of wide knowledge and full reading, epitomizes sharply what others have done and said; and then he plunges forward into many graphic definitions and theories which must be original with him but which he proves fairly and squarely as workable.

It has been said that one of the reasons why the New Theatre, which was established in New York by a group of millionaires in their attempt to foster a national theater, failed was that it lacked a body of criticism which would keep constantly before the public the aims of such an institution and the standards of its art. Macgowan adds slightly, but yet he adds, to the understanding of what the new movement in scene design and theater construction is; and Wilde's treatise adds immeasurably to the understanding of the organic and spiritual life of the one-act play. I wish there was another word for the one-act play, but, since there is not, I am insistent on its being hyphenated as symbolizing its individual features.

Then, after this welter of discussion in books makes us understand the inner meaning of the new scenery, the new theater, the new director, and the new actor, what must we understand? The new dramatist. Macgowan truthfully points out that those playwrights who are attempting a new technic are at present too circumscribed in their psycho-analyses to see the spiritual exaltation which is the Ultima Thule of all great art. They are as yet, to use a term of John Corbin's, too depravedly modern.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

BURNING SPEAR (THE). By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

One hardly thinks that this little volume will add appreciably to Mr. Galsworthy's reputation. The book was written near the end of the war, published anonymously, and attracted little attention. It is avowedly burlesque pure and simple, and is aimed at the emotionalism that is always rampant in war time. The pacifist and the conscientious objector, as well as some enthusiastic but foolish people who tried to help in the war with more patriotism than discretion, come in for ridicule.

FLIGHT (THE). By Muriel Hine. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

The flight referred to in the title is that of a wife from an unfaithful husband, deliberately chosen as an alternative to divorce in the belief that the man will soon tire of his folly and wrong-doing—a belief which the reader is pleased to see justified. The first part of the story is thus a not very startling treatment of the eternal triangle. But after the flight the experiences of the young wife in a charming island near Italy, the people she meets there, and the things she does, all make an agreeable narrative touched with charm and also with story interest.

HOUSE ON SMITH SQUARE (THE). By the Author of "The House on Charles Street." Duffield & Co., New York. $2.

The anonymous author of "The House on Charles Street" here brings back some of the characters of that popular book, and through them and others shows phases of political and social ilfe in England after the war, with apparently equal knowledge of American and English characteristics.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

VINCENT VAN GOGH. By Julius Meier-Graefe. Translated by John Holroyd Reece. 2 vols. Illustrated. The Medici Society, Limited, Boston. $17.50.

Here is an extraordinary biography of an extraordinary man. Van Gogh began painting when he was twenty-nine, and died by his own hand at the age of thirty-seven, yet in a period of eight years became a prophet of the post-impressionists and left a legacy of pictures and letters that have exerted a strong influence on the art of the time. His life story is a sad one, but it is told in these handsome volumes with an insight and a power of expression that grip the reader to the end. The numerous pictures exhibit the strange genius of the artist as well as monochrome reproductions can be expected to show the work of a colorist.

BIOGRAPHY

PANDITA RAMABAI (SARASVATI). By Clementina Butler. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.

The readers of this journal who have for many years been interested in the work of Ramabai will also be interested in this volume by the chairman of the American Ramabai Association, which tells with appreciation and feeling the story of the persistent, patient work of this gifted woman in alleviating the lot of the child widows of India.

CREATIVE SPIRITS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Georg Brandes. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.

Dr. Brandes here discusses, rather from the point of view of literary and philosophical criticism than of study of personal traits, a number of men who have figured as notables in the literature or history of Europe in the nineteenth century. That the list is varied may be seen from the fact that it includes the names of Hans Christian Andersen, John Stuart Mill, Swinburne, Gibson, Garibaldi, and Napoleon Bonaparte. Dr. Brandes is undoubtedly one of the most careful and judicious critical writers of our time.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

TAIL OF THE HEMISPHERE (THE): CHILE AND ARGENTINA. By Frank G. Carpenter. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $4.

Facts about Chile and Argentina are recorded in this book in a thorough and painstaking way that leaves little to be desired in the way of information. The book is the work of an experienced traveler and newspaper correspondent, and shows its author's training as a practical information-gatherer on every page. Excellent photographs enhance the value of the work, which is very well printed.

UNVEILED LADIES OF STAMBOUL (THE). By Demetra Vaka. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $4.

The Orient is changing rapidly, and this book gives us a series of what might be called verbal moving pictures of the changes. The author spent her early life in Constantinople, came to America, married an American, and now revisits her old home and records her experiences and impressions of the new régime in Turkey. Her chapters are lively, full of new light on the subject, and decidedly entertaining.

SCIENCE

BROMOIL PRINTING AND BROMOIL TRANSFER. By Dr. Emil Mayer. Illustrated. The American Photographic Publishing Company, Boston.

This is a technical handbook for the amateur photographer who is ambitious to secure the best possible results from his negatives and is willing to take the utmost pains to secure them. The bromoil process produces beautiful photographs in the hands of an expert, but the technique is not easy. The instructions given in this book are clear, full, and authoritative.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Edward Cressy. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

This is a new edition of an excellent book, the character of which is described by the title. It is not intended for experts or scientists, but for the common people. The new edition includes an account of scientific triumphs since the book was first printed, including radioactivity and the wireless, but we note is not quite up to date in that it says nothing whatever of wireless telephonic broadcasting.

POETRY

JAR OF DREAMS (THE). By Lilla Cabot Perry. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

This is a collection of commonplace lyrics and sonnets on such themes as engaged the minor verse writers of the

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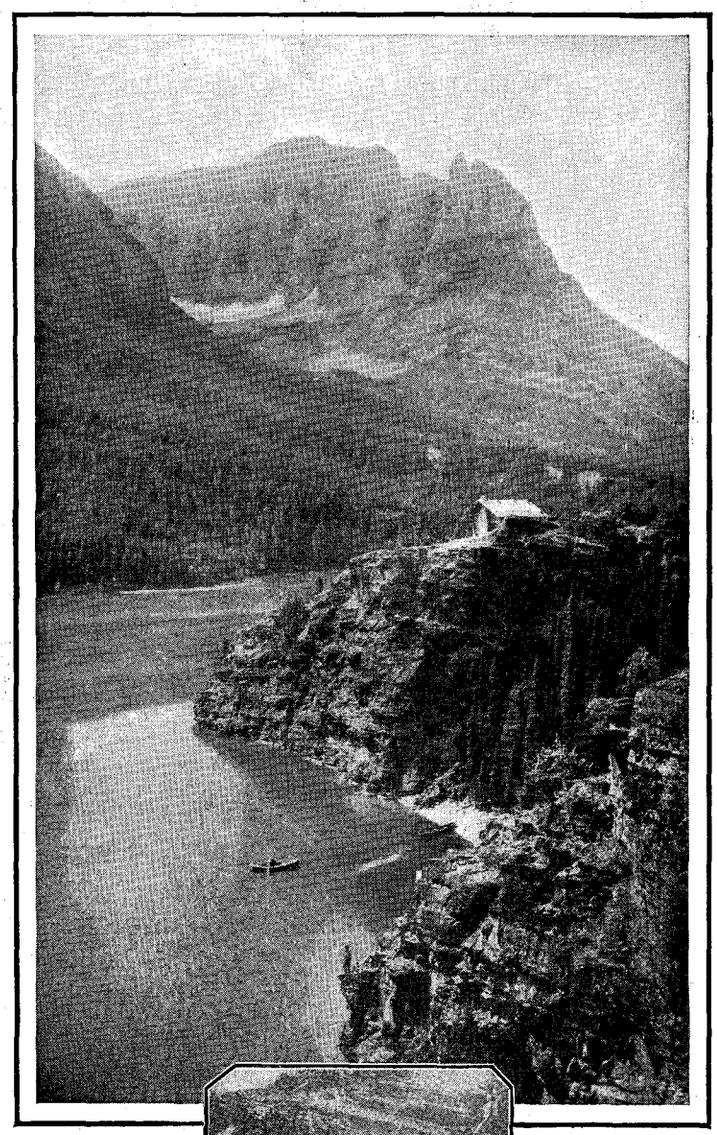

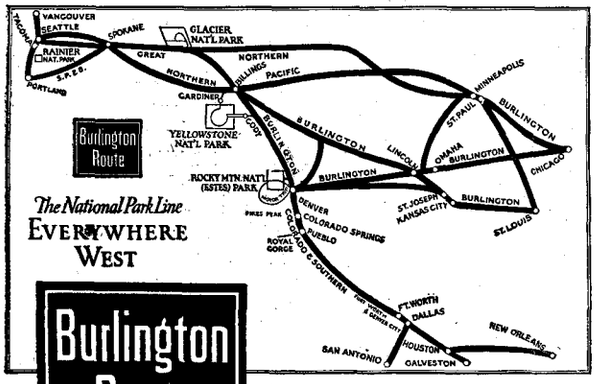

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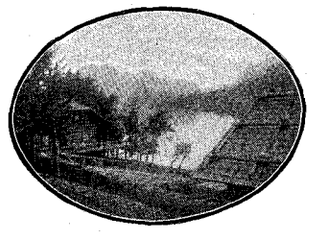
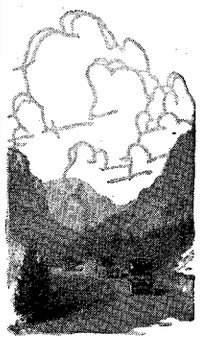


Evening on St. Mary Lake



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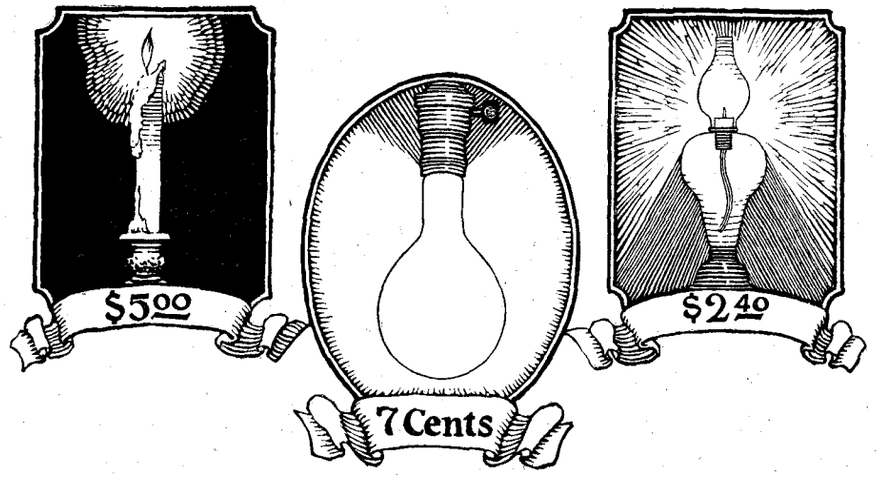

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late nineties. It is almost totally devoid of distinction in subject-matter and language alike. The sentimental attitude toward life is consistently maintained, and the themes are those commonly chosen for treatment in the circumstances. The poetic properties familiar to readers of newspaper verse twenty-five years ago are employed in the usual way through the volume. Two poems, "Green Apples" and "The Cup," rise above the general level of the commonplace with a certain distinction of idea. The book for the most part is strained sentimentality.

CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

HENRY J. HASKELL has been on the staff of the Kansas City (Missouri) "Star" for twenty-three years. He has been associate editor since 1911. He rightfully possesses a National reputation as a political observer.

THE REV. WILLIAM L. STIDGER has sent us reports of two interviews with Henry Ford. The first of these appears in this issue of The Outlook. Dr. Stidger was a newspaper man before he entered the ministry. While he was still a high school boy at Moundsville, West Virginia, he worked as a reporter, and served on the staff of the Wheeling "Intelligencer" before he entered Allegheny College. Now he is pastor of St. Mark's Church in Detroit, which is his third pastorate. He is the author of "Standing Room Only" and numerous other volumes.

THE poetry in this issue comes from Robert Hillyer, instructor of English at Harvard University, and Harold Vinal, editor of "Voices."

WILLIAM A. MCGARRY, who will be remembered as the author of an article on the discoveries made by the University Museum of Philadelphia in the Valley of Jezreel, sends us further information on the excavations being carried on by the Museum—this time in the ruined city of Ur.

GEORGE W. ALGER is a lawyer of high standing in New York City. He has drafted laws relating to industrial and social conditions, and has written on subjects of legal and public importance. The remarkable account in his article this week of the way in which Serbian young men are being trained in this country in order that they may return and teach in their own country deserves special attention. Dr. Rosalie S. Morton deserves the chief credit for

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this work, which has been done through the International Service Education Committee, 701 Madison Avenue, New York City. The cause is one that deserves and should receive financial support from all interested in improving the conditions of Central Europe.

EMANUEL LEOPOLD NOWAK is a Russian by his birth and deeply in sympathy with the people of Russia in their sufferings and hopes. He was born at Kavkaszkaya, in the Kuban Province, and received his primary education at the local Government school. When he was eleven years old, his family emigrated to America and took up their residence in Kansas City.

MONTROSE J. MOSES is a New York editor and dramatic critic of distinction. He has edited numerous volumes of collected plays and is himself the author of several books of criticism, including "Henrik Ibsen, the Man and His Plays," and "Maurice Maeterlinck—a Study." He is a lecturer on children's literature and the drama.

ORVIS F. JORDAN is pastor of the Community Church of Park Ridge, Illinois. He is a Chautauqua lecturer and has been associate editor of the "Christian Century" since 1914.

THE TRAVELER

BY FRANK PRENTICE RAND

He came to visit Garlingtown,
His mother's girlhood home;
He watched young John McNulty plow,
And sniffed the crumbly loam.
He didn't care for Garlingtown;
He said it wasn't Rome.

He walked the fields of Garlingtown
Among the shocks of corn;
He looked across at Butter Hill
That flush October morn.
He didn't care for Butter Hill;
It wasn't Matterhorn.

He asked to see the little lake
His mother held so dear,
But when he came to Aaron Pond
He scanned it with a sneer.
He didn't care for Aaron Pond;
It wasn't Windermere.

And so he went from Garlingtown;
He left that very night.
He did not see the hunters' moon,
The beechwoods' glancing light.
He was a famous traveler;
And he had lost his sight.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

AN INVESTMENT FOR $20,000

SUPPOSE you opened your mail one fine morning and found a letter from a lawyer stating that an uncle whom you had never seen had died and left you $20,000. What would you do? Would you plan to buy a car, take a trip around the world, build a new house, or would you decide to invest the whole amount in sound, income-producing securities? We shall take it for granted that your decision would be to invest. Further, we shall assume that the money belonged to us instead of to you and try to explain how we should go about investing it, in case such an improbable thing were really true.

First of all, we should want to assure ourselves that the principal of our little fortune was reasonably secure; and we should therefore stress safety rather than income, although we naturally should have no objection to as high a rate as could reasonably be expected.

We should diversify our investments, because we would not wish to put all of our eggs into one basket. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that with a capital of $20,000 we should invest more than $1,000 in any one bond or stock. If we followed this plan, we should have twenty different investments,

The Trend of Foreign Trade

TRADE routes are shifting. Increasing quantities of basic raw materials are coming direct to us from producers in various parts of the world, instead of through European middlemen, as before the war.

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and in case any one, or two, of them stopped interest or dividend payments we should be embarrassed to only a comparatively small extent. We should put the money into various kinds of enterprises as well as into different individual securities, so that we should not be dependent upon any particular industry. As a still further protection, we should invest our money in companies operating in different sections of the country; this would be an additional diversification, as unfavorable local conditions would affect only a portion of our holdings.

Most of the money we should put into bonds, and we should see to it that the majority of them enjoyed a ready market in case we should wish to sell at any time. Our main purpose, however, would be to obtain good investments, worth holding until maturity, and ones with which we should not have to concern ourselves any more than ordinary prudence dictated. We should be satisfied with an average yield of about 5½ per cent, which seems to us as much as the purchaser of securities of the type we are discussing should reasonably expect. The difference between 6 per cent and 5½ per cent on $20,000 is only $100 a year.

Real estate bonds would be represented among our investments, but the actual ownership of real estate as such does not appeal strongly to us. It is so much more of a care than a bond or a stock, and requires so much more attention, that we believe other forms of investment are more desirable.

It seems to us we should put about $15,000 into bonds, and the balance into stocks, mostly preferred stocks. The yield on the stocks would bring the average yield up, and many stocks can with entire justice be regarded as high-grade investments. If the average person follows the rule of buying bonds in the proportion of about three to one to stocks, we believe he is as conservative as need be, although it does seem reasonable to put the first three thousand dollars into bonds.

We think we should buy five different kinds of bonds—railway, industrial, public utility, municipal, and real estate—say three of each. We should aim in the first three classes to invest in companies which enjoy good credit and have proved their ability to conduct their business successfully; we should want the obligations of prosperous municipalities in the fourth instance; and in the case of the real estate bonds we should pay particular attention to the soundness and reliability of the concerns offering the bonds. We should of course want to satisfy ourselves that the bonds were all amply secured and that earnings over a period of years have been sufficient by a wide margin to pay interest charges. In the case of the stocks we should pay particular attention to earnings, and be as certain as possible that they would continue to be as satisfactory as we have tried to assure ourselves they have been in the past.

In making our selection we should by no means feel that it was the only pos-

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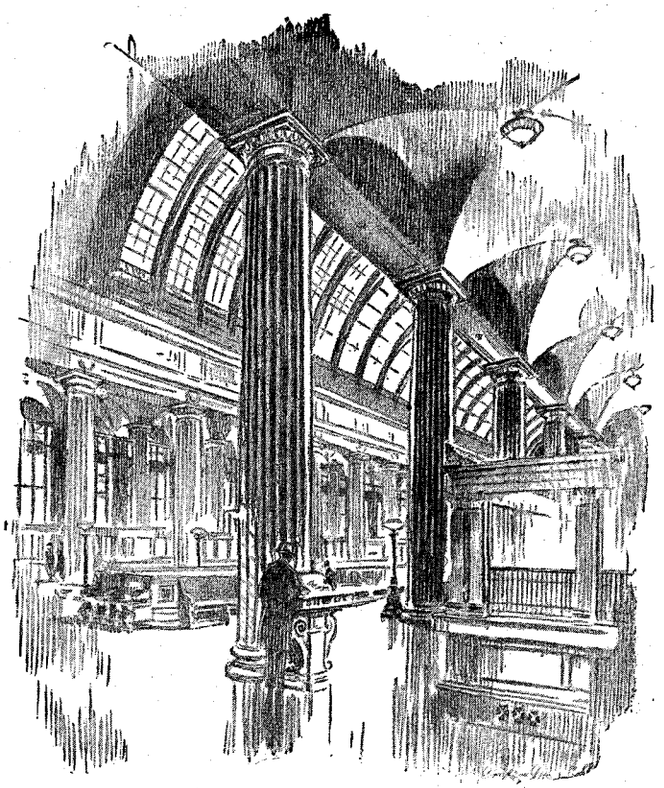

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sible, or even satisfactory one, that could be found. There are hundreds of good investments, and ones which appealed to us might not be nearly so attractive to many others. We do believe, however, that the general principles we have laid down would be accepted by most people as reasonable and conservative, and if conservatism is a fault in some lines of human endeavor, it does not seem to us it can be so regarded in the case of investments.

We have before us a letter from one of our readers asking us to send him our suggestions for the investment of $125,000, and in replying we shall follow the same general method of procedure we should adopt in the case of the $20,000, the units of course being larger, for with a sum like $125,000 we do not think it necessary to confine one's self to one bond of a particular company or, say, to ten shares of any one stock. And the larger the amount a man has to invest, the greater the chances he is justified in taking. At least this is our opinion. The more money a man has, the less he would be embarrassed by the loss of a portion of it. The loss of $10,000 would not be a serious one to a millionaire, but to a man whose entire capital is $10,000 it might well prove fatal. On the other hand, the man with a large estate is more concerned with the income tax than the little fellow, and tax-exempt bonds, even though their yield is low, are frequently the very best and most profitable investments he can make. It may be wrong to have tax-exempt securities on the market, but it is unreasonable to blame any one for buying them if by so doing he can benefit himself.

Here is *a* list of twenty investments set down to illustrate the principles outlined in this article:

New York Central, Debenture 6s—1936.

Great Northern, General Mortgage 5½s—1952.

Union Pacific, First Mortgage 4s—1947.

U. S. Rubber Company, First Mortgage 5s—1987.

U. S. Steel Corporation, Sinking Fund 5s—1963.

Humble Oil and Refining, Debenture 5½s—1932.

Pacific Gas and Electric, Refunding 5s—1942.

Niagara Falls Power Company, First Mortgage 5s—1932.

New York Telephone Company, Refunding 6s—1941.

Three Municipal Bonds, one each of New York, Detroit, and Chicago.

Real Estate Mortgage Bonds (three of them).

[In the case of real estate bonds great care should be taken to purchase only from a house of established reputation and experience.]

American Car and Foundry Preferred Stock.

American Tobacco Company Preferred.

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Preferred.

National Lead Company Preferred.

Western Electric Company Preferred.

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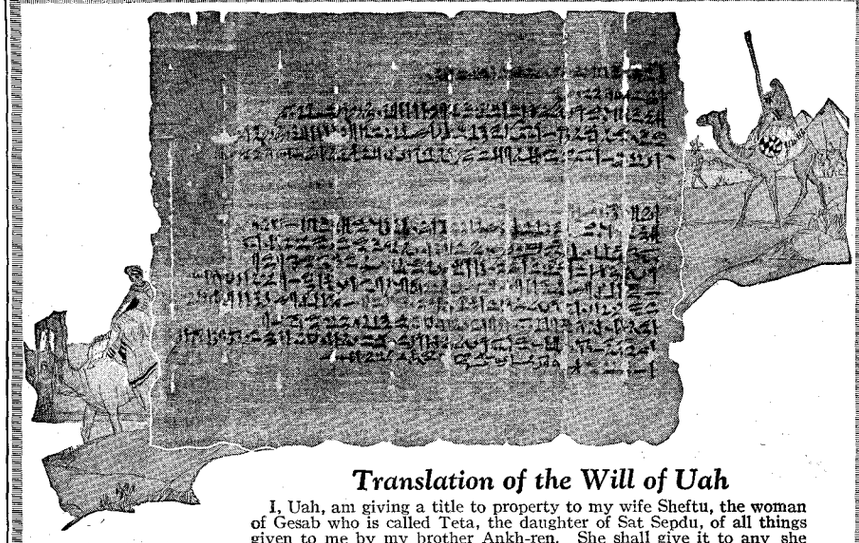
THE PROSPECTS FOR BOND INVESTMENT

DURING recent months considerable doubts have arisen concerning the outlook for the bond market over the present year. Bond prices themselves have in general proved sluggish and listless, and the assertion has frequently been made that they have reached their "peak." Many bond buyers have accordingly become somewhat uncertain as to the wisest course to pursue. They are realizing that they must analyze the present economic and investment situation much more carefully than was necessary a year ago.

One fundamental factor, first of all, deserves their serious consideration—the distinction between investment and speculation. Now, as always, the purchasing or holding of bonds can be viewed from either of these quite different standpoints. Investment is of course primarily concerned with placing of funds in such a manner that they can be certainly recovered when desired and in the meantime yield a certain and assured income. Speculation, on the other hand, is mainly concerned with realizing a profit by purchasing cheaply and selling dearly. The pure investor buys bonds to put in his safe and visit only when coupons are due to be cut; the pure speculator buys in order to sell out again at a profit as soon as circumstances allow. While in practice investment and speculation overlap to some extent, nevertheless the two processes must be sharply differentiated in considering the present bond situation.

It is a fundamental and generally recognized axiom of bond investment that bond prices tend to rise when interest rates decline, and tend to decline when interest rates rise. During 1921–2 the sensational drop in interest rates was followed by an equally extraordinary recovery in bond prices. Thus, while commercial paper fell from 8 per cent to 4 per cent, and even the Federal Reserve rediscount rates from 7 per cent to 4 per cent, even Liberty Bonds recovered from the low 80s to approximately par, while a still more striking advance occurred in the prices of the more speculative corporation bonds. So extensive a rise in price is very unusual for bonds, and more to be expected with common stocks. This whole extraordinary fall in interest rates and rise in bond prices resulted from the violent deflation following the war period. Save for the event of another such world conflict, the present generation will not see another such rise in bond prices as occurred in the past two years.

Meanwhile, owing to our system of taxation and other factors, the large and experienced investors of former days have been purchasing little except tax-exempt State and municipal bonds. Therefore the great flood of taxable corporation bonds issued since the war have had to be sold largely to the new and inexperienced class of small bond investors created during the war by the Liberty loans. This process would have been impossible of accomplishment had



Translation of the Will of Uah

I, Uah, am giving a title to property to my wife Sheftu, the woman of Gesab who is called Teta, the daughter of Sat Sepdu, of all things given to me by my brother Ankh-ren. She shall give it to any she desires of her children she bears me.

I am giving to her the Eastern slaves, four persons, that my brother Ankh-ren gave me. She shall give them to whomsoever she will of her children.

As to my tomb, let me be buried in it with my wife alone.

Moreover, as to the house built for me by my brother Ankh-ren, my wife shall dwell therein without allowing her to be put forth on the ground by any person.

It is the Deputy Gebu who shall act as guardian of my son.

Done in the presence of these witnesses:

KEMEN, Decorator of Columns.
APU, Doorkeeper of the Temple.
SENB, son of Senb, Doorkeeper of the Temple.

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Whether or not this will of antiquity was ever carried out is not known. In Uah's time there was no such organization as the modern trust company to assure faithful execution of the provisions of a will.

You, however, can make your will, knowing that your wishes will surely be carried out. Plan how you desire your family to be protected, how you wish your insurance and property conserved—then make your will and *name a trust company as your executor and trustee.* The perpetual corporate life, financial responsibility, and specialized knowledge of the trust company are assurance that your family's interests will be safeguarded.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(*Continued*)

it not been for the sensationally rising bond market of 1920–2, which afforded such ready speculative profits to bond purchasers. Unfortunately, however, the new small investor has been led by these ready speculative profits in the bond market to consider bond buying mainly from the speculative angle, and very largely ignore the investment consideration of income. Now, when the period of easy speculative profits in bonds is apparently past, there is a real danger that the small bond investor will simply buy stocks for speculative profits and neglect bonds almost entirely. This would be of course an almost complete perversion of the real art of investment.

The time is now at hand when the bond buyer must decide clearly whether he intends to invest in bonds and hold them over a considerable period of time for the income to be obtained from them, or to speculate in bonds by trying to sell out his purchases in a relatively short time and at a profitable price.

If the bond buyer has only the latter course in mind, it must be frankly admitted that gilt-edged issues do not now present auspicious opportunities. Already the revival in production and trade has increased commercial paper rates to 5 per cent, and led to the advance of the Federal Reserve rediscount rates from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. The United States Treasury has similarly recognized the trend in the money markets by advancing interest rates on its last issue of certificates to 4¼–4½ per cent. As the forward swing in trade activity continues, even higher interest rates may result, and bond prices will in sympathy tend to decline in proportion. It may be that the next two years will be characterized by price movements of this sort. For the time being stocks would therefore seem a more likely speculative medium than bonds.

But this view of the matter is admittedly short-ranged and taken purely from the standpoint of the speculator. When the bond market is considered from the standpoint of the investor, quite the opposite conclusion will be arrived at. For the investor who buys bonds and puts them away in his safe-deposit box has no need to be alarmed by a temporarily adverse movement in their market price. If they are corporation bonds, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the returning tide of prosperity, even though it raises interest rates, is at the same time increasing the net earnings and surplus of American corporations, and thus strengthening the safety of his invested principal and increasing the certainty of his income return. As an investor his primary consideration should be income and safety of principal, and undoubtedly these are more readily obtained in prosperous times than in times of depression and industrial stagnation.

Nor should the investor suffer by present declining prices if he has the patience really to be an investor and hold his investments for a period of years. Looked at from the long-range view-

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

point, bond prices are still attractive. Invariably after a great war capital is destroyed or tied up in immediately unproductive employment, with the result that interest rates remain relatively high for a decade or longer. It follows from this fact that over the same period bond prices, regardless of the intermediate ups and downs produced by the "business cycle," remain relatively low. After the world's depleted capital has been restored by patient production over a period of years, interest rates fall again and bond prices rise.

The recent movement of interest rates bears evidence that such a trend in bond prices should ensue. For even during the severe liquidation of 1921–2, interest rates did not fall much below 4 per cent, and now, at the beginning of a trade recovery and expansion, commercial paper has already advanced to 5 per cent. Bond prices have not as a result advanced to really high levels during recent years, and the ultimate likelihood of lower interest rates and higher bond prices seems accordingly pronounced. It is therefore altogether probable that the long-term investor, in addition to enjoying added safety as to his principal and income, should in the long run have a perfectly good opportunity for appreciation in the price of his bonds as well. But he must learn to look at bond buying from the long-range investment standpoint, instead of simply from the short-sighted standpoint of the short-term speculator.

To the above prospect for the bond buyer there are three important qualifications. First, weak bonds, which have not yet enjoyed their full rise, may be expected with improving conditions to rise further for the time being, until they are considered sufficiently conservative to swing downward with the gilt-edged issues under higher money rates. Secondly, the outbreak of another world war would of course completely interrupt the gradual decline in money and appreciation in bond prices; such an eventuality seems, however, out of the question to the present war-weary world.

Lastly, the creation of a huge volume of tax-exempt State and municipal bonds and other securities should also prove a factor in temporarily keeping taxable bonds cheap. But it is doubtful whether the flood of these tax-exempt securities will continue over the next decade, and in proportion as their issue diminishes taxable bonds should rise in price.

Altogether, therefore, the outlook for long-term bond investment at the present time is not at all inauspicious. It is to be hoped that during coming years the new class of small bond buyers can be induced to look at bond purchasing from the standpoint of genuine investment. On the whole, it is thoroughly to the public interest that the unusual speculative side to bond markets of recent years will not probably recur for another generation at least.

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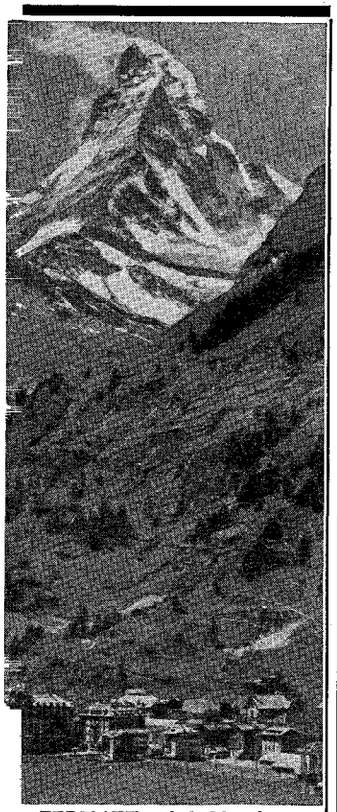

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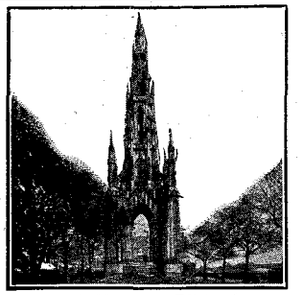

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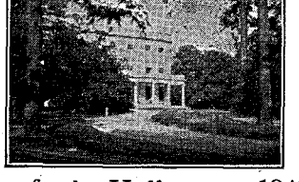

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To sublet, an attractive 3-room and bath furnished hotel suite. All outside rooms, good hotel service. Exceptional location, near all transit lines, park, theaters, etc. Rate $200 per month for $300 suite. References. Address 402, Carnegie Hall, New York.

NEW YORK TO SUBLET TO 2 PERSONS for 4 months or less (June 1 to Oct. 1), attractive furnished and cool apartment of 2 rooms and bath, with meals in well-located apartment hotel near 5th Ave. and 34th St. Considerably reduced rent. References exchanged. For further information address 9,675, Outlook.

Claremont Ave., 195 (Riverside). Three rooms and kitchen, well furnished. Adults. Summer months. References. Letter, or telephone Morningside 5100. 9,677, Outlook.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WILL take two or three American boys for the summer on a Montana ranch. 3,635, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SHEEPMAN desires to correspond with party willing to invest ten thousand dollars in developing sheep project with exceptional possibilities. Address J. E. McLaughlin, Westfall, Malheur Co., Ore.

TEA ROOM MANAGEMENT in our correspondence course, "Cooking for Profit." Send for booklet. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

BECOME a landscape architect and tree expert! Fascinating outdoor profession. You can earn $5,000 yearly when proficient. Learn in spare time through interesting methods. Many openings. Free particulars. Landscapers, 427-r Union League Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Man and wife (no children) to care for owner's country house in Chester County, Pa. Man to care for poultry, garden, etc. Woman to be housekeeper and help make family comfortable when they stay over week-ends. Good position for right couple. Those with education preferred. 9,036, Outlook.

WANTED—Mother's helper; in the Berkshires; two children, girl 7, boy 10. 3,669, Outlook.

WANTED, nurse for three young children. Address, with references, Mrs. Anderson McLeod, 449 State St., Albany, N. Y.

NURSE—Thoroughly experienced baby's nurse to take full charge of one year old infant, in Englewood, N. J. Excellent references required. Telephone or write Miss Scott, 59 John St., New York City. Beekman 7950.

WANTED—Competent woman to cook and serve meals in private camp in Adirondacks for three months. All conveniences. Write to Mrs. H. C. Geyer, 676 Riverside Drive, New York.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Governess; in the country; two children, school age. 3,670, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse, American German, experienced traveler, useful companion, supervising housekeeper. Couple or gentleman. Quality references. 699, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, Scotch, energetic, wishes post as nurse-companion. Thorough knowledge of housekeeping. 3,692, Outlook.

Business Situations

WANTED, by a woman who has had executive experience, position supervisor and buyer; school preferred; September. Best references. 3,672, Outlook.

FACIAL nerves specialist, (lady), newest European methods, seeks managerial or individual position with hairdresser, good summer resort. Speaks several languages. 24 Hamilton Grange, New York.

SECRETARY — Young woman, college graduate, executive, secretarial training, desires responsible position. 3,633, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAVELING companion. College man wishes to travel abroad as companion during summer in return for expenses; can drive car; will tutor if required. Address 3,447, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate who has had many years' experience in teaching wishes to secure position as chaperon and companion to one or more young ladies. She has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and is capable of giving advanced instruction as well as friendly care and competent oversight. 3,584, Outlook.

EXPENSES only, for conducting one or more through Europe. Young woman, extensively traveled, highest culture, adaptable disposition. Miss Fiske, 34 West 75th St., N. Y.

WANTED, by French woman with college education, situation as companion or tutor; speaks also Spanish and German. Available June 10. References furnished. 3,627, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN will take entire charge of child (normal, of good parentage) in health-giving Colorado Springs (or elsewhere). Will seek to make child happy, to develop mentally and morally. Will arrange living conditions consistent with emolument. 3,660, Outlook.

COLLEGE junior desires position as traveling companion this summer; preferably abroad. Best of references. 3,671, Outlook.

COMPANION, managing housekeeper—Lady, Episcopalian. Experienced, refined, capable. Country preferred; with young people. Good home rather than large salary. References. 3,668, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, exceptionally capable, experienced, energetic, versatile, as hostess, receptionist, manager, buyer, decorator. Household or institution where interest and personality count. 3,697, Outlook.

AMERICAN lady just returned from year's residence in London desires to chaperon one young lady for summer or longer in England. Has excellent cultural connections in England and America. Supervise training in speaking voice, diction, manners, and educational advantages. Sympathetic comrade. References exchanged. Terms moderate. 3,691, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN teacher desires summer position, companion or governess. Prefer mountains or shore. References. 3,702, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, Phillips Exeter '19, Princeton '23, desires position after June 20 as traveling companion for boy from 14 to 16 years of age. Will tutor if desired. 3,703, Outlook.

YOUNG, experienced teacher with pleasing personality desires position as traveling companion, tutor, or camp worker. July and August. 3,706, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman and teacher, with experience in foreign travel, desires position as companion or governess with family going to Europe this summer. Moderate salary and expenses. References. 3,765, Outlook.

POSITION desired as housekeeper in refined home or directress of club or tea room. Experienced. Reference. Address E. H., 1129 Divinity St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

REFINED English woman, with 12 yea- reference as companion-housekeeper, wou like similar position. 3,674, Outlook.

COMPANION. Reads well, can direc maids, knows duties of hostess if requirc 3,687, Outlook.

POSITION as companion, secretary, a helper to lady. For information addre M. S. D., 211 Guardian Trust Building, De ver, Col.

CULTURED young woman, Michig graduate, desires position as companion. P fers to travel. 3,680, Outlook.

AMERICAN gentlewoman desires positi as managing housekeeper in family whe maids are kept. 3,686, Outlook.

YOUNG man, medical student, desires p sition for summer. Free June 1. 3,677, Outloo

NEW England woman desires position managing housekeeper. Capable, refined. G reference of eight years. 3,690, Outlook.

EDUCATED young woman desires positi as chauffeur during the summer months. R erences exchanged. Address 3,693, Outlook

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER, college graduate, desires po tion as tutor-companion-governess. Expe enced. References. Free June 19. Will trav for expenses only. 3,603, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED French teacher wou like position for summer months as tutor children or companion to lady. No objecti to country or travel. New York and Cle land references. 3,653, Outlook.

TUTOR—After June graduation desi summer position. Mountains preferr Sports. Best references. Address Chi P. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

COLLEGE graduate as tutor in prive family during summer. Mable Miles, B lington, Vt.

PRINCETON undergraduate, with athle ability, desires position for the summer tutor or companion. 3,667, Outlook.

PHYSICAL director in preparatory scho college graduate '21, desires summer positi with private family. Will tutor. 3,676, Outloo

PRINCETON undergraduate desires su mer position as tutor-companion. 3,6 Outlook.

TUTOR, lady, free June 1, seeks sho summer engagement. Good music, languag acquired abroad, English subjects, prima Latin. Companionable, responsible. No ph ical care. References satisfactory. 3,6 Outlook.

GOVERNESS for two young childr where nursery-maid is kept. Successful winning and training children. 3,688, Outloo

ENGLISHWOMAN, teacher-governe wishes summer position. Good musicia (pianist, accompanist). 3,689, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes arran with group parents for summer teachin Upper grammar specialty; some high sch subjects; familiarity lower grades. 3,6 Outlook.

WELLESLEY graduate desires positi tutor, companion, governess, or secretary summer. Prefers traveling. Highest ref ences. 3,695, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY engineering student (C nell '24) desires position for summer, Sco camp, young boys, in the East. Scout wo swimming, mathematics. Camp experien Rocky Mts. and Canada. 3,696, Outlook.

TUTOR. College and university gradua five years' experience as tutor, desires to as tutor-companion to boy going abroad the summer. 3,701, Outlook.

TUTOR. College and university gradua five years' tutoring experience in all colle preparatory subjects, desires position, pref ably on North shore, for impending seas Remuneration commensurate with expe ence. References. 3,700, Outlook.

FRENCH lady desires position as gov ness or mother's helper. Five years' ref ences in New York and Philadelphia. Julie Hibold, French Evangelical Home, 341 W 30th St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, w shop for you, services free. No sampl References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented childr summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,3 Outlook.

TO young women desiring training in t care of obstetrical patients a very thorou nurses' aid course of six months is offered the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., Ne York. Monthly allowance and full maint nance is furnished. For further informati address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell T Outlook each week. No investment necessar Write for selling plan, Carrier Departmer The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Av New York City.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agenc established 1895. No charge; prompt deliver 25 West 24th St., New York.

POPULAR HUMOROUS LECTURE $50 the night. 3,673, Outlook.

PLAIN sewing, hand made ribbon flowe bandeaux; shopping; addressing wedding i vitations, etc. 3,694, Outlook.

FREE NURSES' SCHOOLS—ACCRE ITED by State. Apply for catalogues of AI to 1101–O, Times Building, 42d St., Broadwa

DESIRABLE home is available for boy 7 or 8 with superior mentality and health heredity. Family consists of university gra uates, and child would receive skillful atte tion in respect to health and education, i cluding music if desirable, also college a professional training later. Neighborhood a general environment the best. Address B 3,707, The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., Ne York City.

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BY THE WAY

"ONE has only to go to Cuba," a subscriber who has just returned from a visit to that island says, "to be thoroughly converted to the cause of prohibition. It makes an American ashamed of himself when he goes there and sees how the idle rich, as well as others, visit the island and make beasts of themselves for a few days. There are seven thousand saloons in Havana and only sixty-eight churches, Protestant as well as Catholic; and Sunday is the biggest racing, cock-fighting, and sporting day of the week. There is a great deal of poverty, and yet, with the present price of sugar and tobacco, there will be an enormous amount of money poured into the island in the next few months."

The correspondent who sends the above paragraph also notes the fact that sugar, tea, and tobacco are gaining in England at the expense of alcoholic drinks. In the last fiscal year, he says, the revenue from the sales of sugar and tobacco increased by $10,000,000 each, while that from the sale of spirits decreased by $35,000,000. The consumption of tea increased eight per cent, and the total amounted to more than four hundred million pounds.

"I never lost a penny in Chicago," says a contributor to "Collier's." "I never was cheated or short-changed there. I don't claim there are no crooks in Chicago, but I never met any of them. One night I was to get a train at two in the morning. A friend started with his flivver to take me to the station. It broke down. I took my grips and walked. A rough-looking individual offered to carry my bags—a hold-up man, of course. I told him I had been cleaned out at a card party and hadn't a cent—that's why I was walking. He put down the bags and said, 'I ain't goin' to carry 'em if you ain't got no money to pay me.' 'Oh, I've got a quarter left and you can have that,' I said. At the station I handed him the quarter, and he said, 'Say, bo, you keep this. I got a little change myself.' He might have been a hold-up man, after all, but he treated me white."

Seeing a colored man of his acquaintance starting off on a fishing excursion, a gentleman thought it an excellent time, "Harper's Magazine" says, to reprove him for his laziness.

"Tom, you old loafer," said he, "do you think it's right to leave your wife at the washtub while you pass your time fishing?"

"Yassah, colonel, it's all right. Mah wife doan' need any watchin'. She'll shorely wuk jes' as hard as ef I was dere."

The National Association of Audubon Societies, which is the largest organization in the world for the study and protection of wild birds and wild animals, needs a home. This is evident when in its appeal for a building we read that

Treasures You Never Can Replace

A cherished silver heirloom—would you scour it with grit?

Any treasure you cannot replace deserves careful cleaning—and the precious thin enamel of your teeth is one of the greatest treasures you have. Once scratched or worn away by gritty dentifrices even Nature can never replace tooth enamel or restore its beauty. Choose a safe dental cream now—one that does not scratch or scour—and avoid years of regret later on.

Colgate's Cleans Teeth The Right Way
"Washes" and Polishes—Doesn't Scratch or Scour

Impartial investigation recently made shows Colgate's is recommended by more Dentists than any other dentifrice.

Its non-gritty precipitated chalk loosens clinging particles from the enamel. Pure and mild, its vegetable-oil soap gently washes them away. Children use it regularly and willingly because of its delicious flavor.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806

Large Tube 25c

If your wisdom teeth could talk they'd say "USE COLGATE'S"

Truth in Advertising Implies Honesty in Manufacture

Eat and Be Well!

A condensed set of health rules—many of which may be easily followed right in your own home, or while traveling. You will find in this little book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

CONTROL YOUR WEIGHT WITHOUT DRUGS OR TIRESOME EXERCISES

Effective weight control diets, acid and bland diets, laxative and blood-building diets, and diets used in the correction of various chronic maladies.

The book is for FREE circulation. Not a mail-order advertisement. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

DIET BOOK Sent Free

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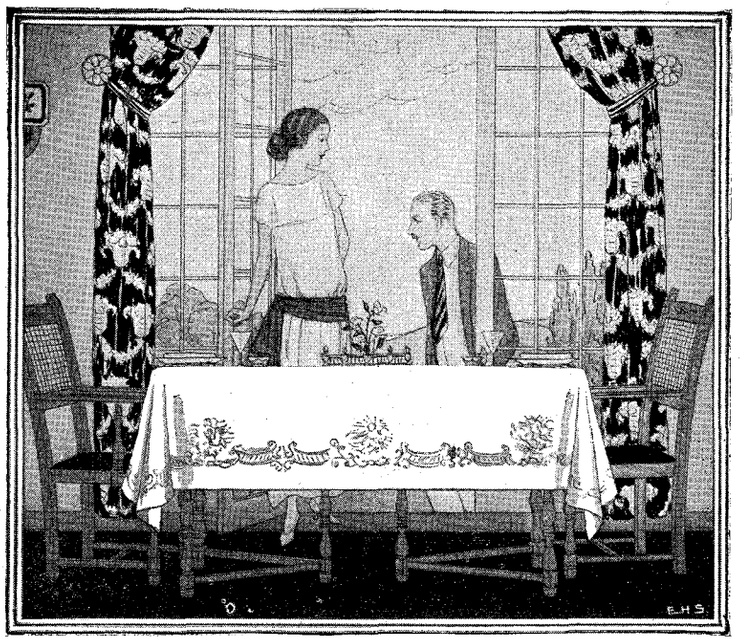

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Opportune values are now being offered in Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Luncheon Sets, Fancy Cloths, Scarfs, Towels and Bed Linens.

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To appreciate and take advantage of these Special Values, write for our Spring and Summer Catalogue No. 35. In it you will find delightful examples of all these Linens pictured, described, and priced. Drop us a card for Catalogue No. 35 today.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Department No. 35

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

its eighteen clerks are now crowded into two rooms. It needs a suitable home not merely for the safekeeping of its invaluable data about the conservation of birds and animals, but for the exhibition of its gallery of oil paintings and large photographs of wild life and as a museum showing the methods by which wild birds and animals are protected. Many people call at its offices to see bird houses, feeding trays, and drinking fountains—and go away disappointed because there is no space in its two rooms for such a display. We have heard of a cemetery for dogs that has been endowed by dog-lovers, and of a hospital for cats; now what lover of the great outdoors will give a building to save the wild animal life of the country? Send your offer direct to the Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.

From the "Wisconsin Octopus:"

The orator eats tongue, we hear,
The Sultan, turkey lunch;
The undertaker drinks his bier,
The pugilist his punch.
The acrobats spring water drink,
The banquet man eats toast;
Surveyors eat their stakes, we think,
And editors a roast.
Shoemakers have fillet of sole,
The printer, pie and sweets;
The hungry actor eats his rôle;
Policemen munch their beats.

"You must face the possibility of photo-composing," a London master printer said to his fellow-workers. "It is bound to come, and I give it five years to develop. After that, I am afraid, typesetting will be a decaying branch of the printing industry." Then he went on, as reported in the "American Printer," to describe a newly patented photo-composing machine: "The apparatus is to be something like a linotype in appearance, only instead of matrices there are little frames of metal containing glass negatives or positives of the letters of the alphabet. When a key is touched a letter comes down, and thus a line of letters is built up. Then the camera comes into operation; a beam of light is directed through the glass letters, and an exposure made. The camera makes a step, and the next line is set up and similarly photographed. So the operations go on until a column or a page is composed. The photographic images are received on a celluloid film in negative form, so that as soon as the film is developed it is ready for printing down on zinc."

Anent the editorial paragraph concerning slang in our issue of March 28 the following is cited by a reader as an analogous case:

During the war a doughboy who was quartered in a certain French village met a young woman on the street and the following conversation ensued: "Polly-vous English, mamzell?" "A verra littel, monsieur." "Good work! Say, can you put me wise where I can line up against some good eats in the burg?"

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